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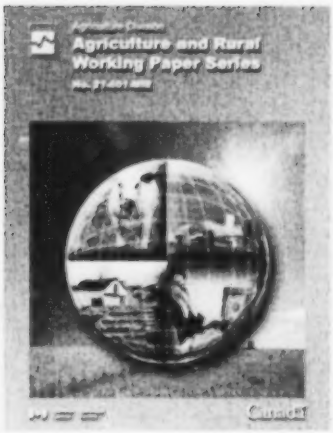
Recent Migration Patterns in Rural and Small Town Canada



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September 2002

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Note of appreciation: Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a longstanding partnership between Statistics Canada and the citizens, businesses and governments of Canada. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued co-operation and good will.

Recent Migration Patterns in Rural and Small Town Canada

Table of Contents

1. Introduction 3

2. Definitions, data and approach 3

3. Background 4

4. Canadian migration trends, 1966 to 1996 5

5. Provincial migration patterns, 1966 to 1996 8
   - 5.1 Provincial Out-migration 8
   - 5.2 Provincial In-migration 8

6. Migration Patterns by Age, 1971 to 1996 10

7. Provincial migration patterns by age, 1971 to 1996 13
   - 7.1 British Columbia 13
   - 7.2 Alberta 13
   - 7.3 Ontario 14
   - 7.4 Saskatchewan and Manitoba 14
   - 7.5 Quebec 14
   - 7.6 The Maritime Provinces (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) 15
   - 7.7 Newfoundland and Labrador 15

8. Migration rates for Rural and Small Town Canada by selected characteristics 15
   - 8.1 Education: rural brain drain or rural brain gain 15
   - 8.2 Labour force activity 19

9. Summary and conclusions 22

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Appendices

Appendix A: Migration to and from Rural and Small Town areas, by province 1966 – 1996 24

Appendix B: Migration to and from Census Rural areas, Canada, 1966 - 1981 34

Appendix C: Migration to and from Rural and Small Town areas, by age, by province, 1971 - 1996 36

Appendix D: Migration rates by selected characteristics to and from Rural and Small Town Areas, Canada, 1966 - 1996 66

References 71

Recent Migration Patterns in Rural and Small Town Canada

1. Introduction

Migration is a concern for Rural and Small Town (RST) areas of Canada as rural development is essentially a demographic phenomenon. To date, there has been little analysis of migration patterns and their affect on RST areas. To better understand the contribution that movers have on the RST population, this paper documents migration into and out of RST Canada. Specifically, the characteristics of the moving population that are 15 years of age and over are examined, with a focus on their levels of human capital. In addition, characteristics of migrating youth are discussed as youth can be seen as an indicator of the state of rural areas and are a key factor in rural development. The understanding of the patterns of migration may give rise to solutions for the retention of human capital in rural and small town areas and the promotion of rural development.

2. Definitions, data and approach

For the purpose of this paper, LUC (*larger urban centres)* refers to the population living in census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) (box 1).

Box 1 **'Rural and Small Town' (RST)**

Rural and Small Town (RST) refers to the population living outside the commuting zone of Larger Urban Centres (LUCs) – specifically, outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and Census Agglomerations (CA). RST includes all municipalities with urban populations of 1,000 to 9,999 and rural areas, where less than 50 percent of the employed individuals commute to the urban core of a CMA/CA.

A CMA has an urban core of 100,000 or over and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the labour force commutes to the urban core. A CA has an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 and abides by the same commuting rule as a CMA.

The data in this report was derived from the Canadian Census of Population of 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996. Each of these censuses employed a migration question, which asked "Where did this person live 5 years ago?" At the Canada level, the responses to this question allowed the identification of four groups:

1. RST non-movers;

2. LUC non-movers;
3. RST out-migrants to LUC; and
4. RST in-migrants from LUC.

At the provincial level, the analysis was more complicated. The provincial migration figures required the identification of 8 groups:

1. RST non-movers;
2. LUC non-movers;
3. RST out-migrants to same province LUC;
4. RST out migrants to different province LUC;
5. RST out-migrants to different province RST;
6. RST in-migrants from same province LUC;
7. RST in-migrants from different province LUC; and
8. RST in-migrants from different province RST.

It should be noted that the inclusion of inter-provincial RST-to-RST movers in the provincial level analysis means that the results are not fully compatible with the Canada-level figures. Specifically, group number 5 and group number 8 are treated as RST non-movers at the Canada level[1]. Movers from outside of Canada and institutional residents were not included in the analysis.

A major focus of the analysis is the impact of migration on human capital. Human capital can be thought of as the education, experience and abilities of the population. To give an insight into these qualities, migration rates were examined by age, highest level of educational attainment, and labour force activity. To further focus the analysis on human capital, only individuals 15 years of age and over were included. The age and characteristics of individuals were those pertaining at the end of each census period.

3. Background

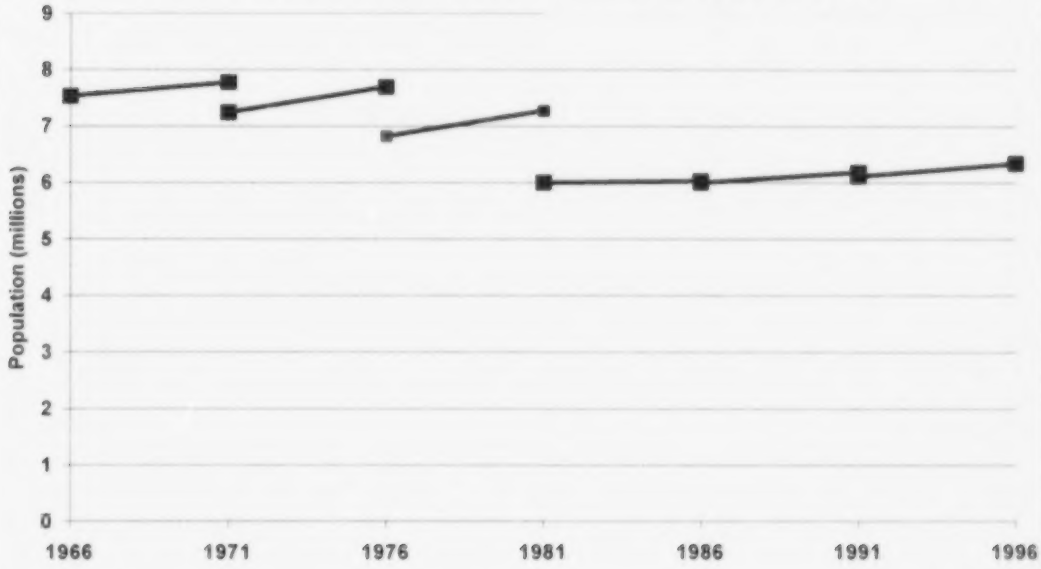
Using "current" boundaries (i.e. not adjusting for boundary changes and utilising the data published for the boundaries in effect in the given year), Canada's RST population decreased over the 1966 to 1996 period. This fact is illustrated in Figure 1 – compare the 7.8 million RST population in 1971 according to the 1971 geographic boundaries with the 6.3 million RST in 1996 according to the 1996 boundaries.

However, each line segment in Figure 1 is sloping upward. Thus, within "constant" boundaries, there was population growth in RST Canada during each intercensal period from 1966 to 1996. This RST growth was not sufficient to counter the loss due to reclassification. In fact, boundary

[1] While the methodology used to generate the provincial level data required the identification of all these groups, this data was aggregated to give total in-, out- and net migration in the charts throughout this paper.

changes reclassified over 2 million Canadians from RST to LUC, resulting in 19 percent less RST residents in 1996 compared to 1971.

Figure 1: Population of RST Canada, 1966 to 1996



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 1996

4. Canadian migration trends, 1966 to 1996

Consistent with the American experience (e.g. Fulton *et al*, 1979) there was rural NET OUT-migration at the end of the 1960s. In the 1966 to 1971 period, RST areas experienced a net loss of over 362,000 persons. This was the largest net out-migration recorded in the study period and was equivalent to 6.5 percent of the base RST 1966 population (Figure 2 and Table 1)[2].

[2] Note that Figure 1 indicates that the RST population (for all age groups) increased by about 237,000 persons between 1966 and 1971 (see the Appendix to Mendelson and Bollman, 1998b). This calculation indicates that, for the population 15 years of age and older in 1971, 362,000 more individuals moved out of RST areas than moved into RST areas. This apparent discrepancy is due to a number of factors:

- Table 1 refers to individuals 15 years of age and older at the end of the period (1971 in this example). Thus, the migration of children 5 to 14 years of age are not included in Table 1.
- Children born in the previous 5 years are included in the population levels (Figure 1) but are not included in the migration data.
- International migration into and out of Canada is not included in Table 1 but is included in the population trends in Figure 1.

In the 1971-1976 period net migration flows reversed and RST areas had a net gain of 50,000. Net gains continued in the 1976-1981 period with the flow decreasing slightly to 47,000. This reversal of the previous pattern was labelled "the population turnaround" in the USA. During the 1970s, **rural NET IN-migration** was due to:

- lower out-migration (i.e. higher rural retention); and
- higher in-migration.

There was another turnaround in migration between 1981 and 1991. In the 1981 to 1986 intercensal period, RST areas experienced a net loss of 112,000. In the 1986 to 1991 period, RST Canada experienced a much smaller net loss (2,000). This period had the smallest net population change. These two intercensal periods have been labelled the "turnaround of the turnaround" when there was a return to the pattern of rural NET OUT-migration. This was due to:

- lower in-migration (in the 1981 to 1986 period).

The data for the first part of the 1990s indicated a return to the pattern of the 1970s with **rural NET IN-migration**. However, the components of this net rural in-migration differed from the situation of the 1970s. Similar to the American situation, rural in-migration did not increase. Rather, the net rural in-migration was due to:

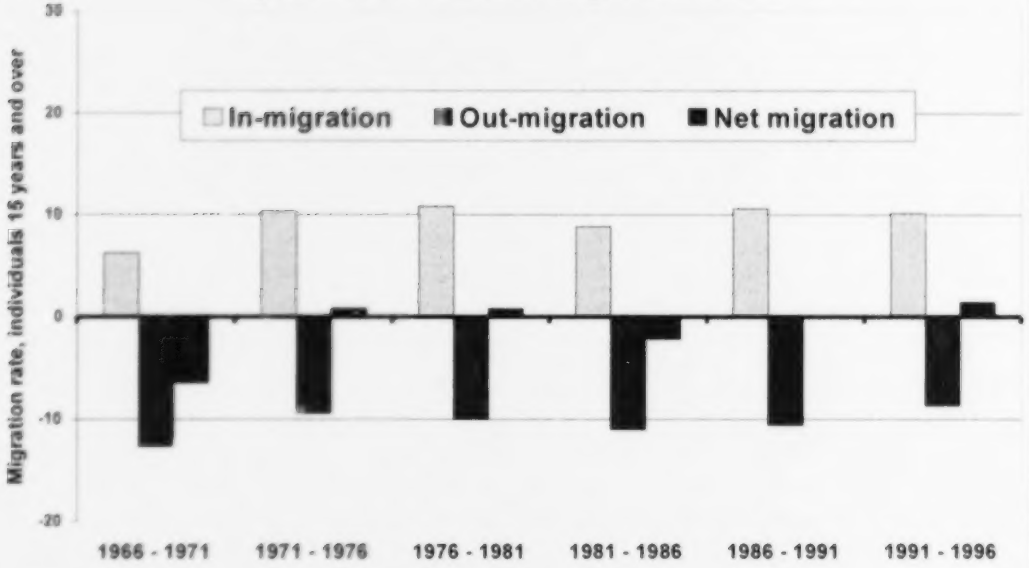
- lower out-migration (i.e. higher rural retention).

Interestingly, for twenty years from 1971 to 1991, the RST to LUC flow (i.e. gross rural out-migration) was relatively stable in absolute terms (between 554,000 and 600,000 over each five year period). The reduced outflow in the 1991 to 1996 period (470,000, which is 84,000 less than in any other period since 1971) was the major factor that provided rural NET IN-migration in this period.

Since 1971, the LUC to RST flow (i.e. gross rural in-migration) was over 545,000 in all periods except in the 1981 to 1986 period when the flow was 451,000 (94,000 less than any other period since 1971). This reduction in inflow was the major factor that provided rural NET OUT-migration between 1981 and 1986.

Throughout most of the study period, relatively small changes in the rate of RST in-migration caused the swings in the rate and direction of net migration. The exception to this was the 1991 to 1996 period when a reduction in the rate of out-migration resulted in RST NET IN-migration.

Figure 2: RST Canada migration rates



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Table 1. Canada: Migration between Larger Urban Centres (LUC) and Rural and Small Town (RST) areas for individuals aged 15 and over, 1966 to 1996

	1966 - 1971	1971 - 1976	1976 - 1981	1981 - 1986	1986 - 1991	1991 - 1996
Non-movers						
RST	4,889,295	5,583,510	5,378,435	4,548,210	4,663,105	4,907,775
LUC	10,274,340	11,496,590	13,214,775	15,067,120	16,492,170	17,715,770
Internal migrants						
RST to LUC	711,595	582,700	599,905	563,965	554,505	469,985
LUC to RST	349,170	633,090	647,150	451,475	552,450	545,665
Total net migration to RST	-362,425	50,390	47,245	-112,490	-2,055	75,680
RST						
In-migration rate	6.2	10.3	10.8	8.8	10.6	10.1
Out-migration rate	12.7	9.4	10.0	11.0	10.6	8.7
Net migration rate	-6.5	0.8	0.8	-2.2	0.0	1.4
LUC						
In-migration rate	6.7	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.3	2.6
Out-migration rate	3.3	5.2	4.7	2.9	3.2	3.0
Net migration rate	3.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.0	-0.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Note: RST in-migration rate = (LUC-to-RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC) * 100
RST Out-migration rate = (RST-to-LUC) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC) * 100
LUC in-migration rate = RST-to-LUC / (LUC non-movers)+(LUC-to-RST) * 100
LUC Out-migration rate = (LUC-to-RST) / (LUC non-movers)+(LUC-to-RST) * 100

5. Provincial migration patterns, 1966 to 1996

5.1 Provincial Out-migration

Provinces with low RST out-migration rates tended to have relatively low RST out-migration rates in all periods (Table 2). After 1971, the four Atlantic Provinces consistently displayed the lowest rates of out-migration from RST areas. The only exception was Newfoundland and Labrador, in the 1991 to 1996 period, when it had the fourth highest out-migration rate.

Provinces with high RST out-migration rates presented a more confusing picture. In the 1986 to 1996 period, British Columbia and Alberta have had the highest rates. However, Alberta had much lower relative figures in the 1971 to 1981 period. British Columbia retained a relatively high rate between 1976 and 1981, but had a relatively lower rate between 1971 and 1976.

After 1966, two-thirds of the highest RST out-migration provinces were western provinces. Thus the typical out-migration pattern is:

- Atlantic Provinces have relatively lower RST out-migration rates
- Quebec and Ontario have mid-range RST out-migratin rates; and
- Western Provinces have relatively higher RST out-migration rates.

Table 2: RST areas of provinces ranked by rate of out-migration (percent)

1966 - 1971		1971 - 1976		1976 - 1981		1981 - 1986		1986 - 1991		1991 - 1996		Average 1976 - 1996	
NS	12.2	PEI	8.2	NB	8.9	NS	7.4	NB	9.2	PEI	7.4	NS	8.4
NFLD.LAB.	12.3	NB	8.5	NS	9.0	PEI	7.8	PEI	9.3	NS	7.5	NB	8.4
ONT	12.4	NS	8.6	PEI	9.6	NB	7.8	NS	9.3	NB	7.7	PEI	8.5
NB	13.2	NFLD.LAB.	8.9	NFLD.LAB.	9.8	NFLD.LAB.	8.5	NFLD.LAB.	9.4	QUE	8.2	NFLD.LAB.	9.3
ALTA	13.7	BC	10.4	ALTA	10.4	SASK	10.9	ONT	10.5	MAN	9.4	QUE	10.6
MAN	14.1	ONT	10.5	QUE	10.4	MAN	11.4	QUE	10.6	ONT	9.9	ONT	11.2
QUE	15.4	ALTA	11.2	SASK	12.4	QUE	12.2	MAN	12.5	NFLD.LAB.	9.9	MAN	11.9
SASK	15.6	QUE	11.5	BC	12.7	ONT	12.6	ALTA	14.0	SASK	10.6	ALTA	12.1
PEI	17.6	MAN	12.7	ONT	12.8	ALTA	13.8	SASK	14.1	BC	11.1	SASK	12.2
BC	18.4	SASK	12.9	MAN	13.4	BC	15.6	BC	14.4	ALTA	11.2	BC	12.8

Source Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

5.2 Provincial In-migration

Provinces with low rates of RST in-migration tended to have relatively low rates of in-migration in all periods (Table 3). The Atlantic Provinces and Saskatchewan had low rates of in-migration throughout the study period, with Newfoundland consistently experiencing the lowest rates of all.

Unlike the out-migration rates, the provinces with high in-migration rates presented a more consistent pattern. In each period, British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta had the highest rates of RST in-migration.

Table 3: RST areas of provinces ranked by rate of in-migration (percent)												
1966 - 1971		1971 - 1976		1976 - 1981		1981 - 1986		1986 - 1991		1991 - 1996		Average 1976 - 1996	
NFLD.LAB.	3.4	NFLD.LAB	6.1	NFLD.LAB.	5.9	NFLD.LAB.	4.8	NFLD.LAB.	4.9	NFLD.LAB.	4.6	NFLD.LAB.	5.3
SASK	4.7	SASK	7.5	PEI	7.9	PEI	6.8	SASK	6.4	NB	6.8	NB	7.7
QUE	4.8	QUE	8.6	NB	7.9	QUE	7.3	NB	6.9	NS	7.9	SASK	7.7
PEI	4.8	NB	9.3	SASK	8.6	NB	7.5	PEI	7.0	SASK	8.2	PEI	8.3
NB	5.9	MAN	9.6	MAN	8.9	SASK	7.8	NS	7.9	PEI	8.2	QUE	8.6
NS	7.4	NS	10.4	QUE	9.1	NS	8.5	MAN	8.6	QUE	9.0	NS	8.9
MAN	8.4	PEI	11.5	NS	9.6	MAN	8.7	QUE	9.3	MAN	9.1	MAN	9.0
ALTA	9.3	ONT	12.7	ONT	12.0	ONT	11.8	ALTA	13.4	ONT	12.3	ONT	12.9
ONT	10.1	ALTA	14.6	ALTA	19.9	ALTA	12.8	ONT	15.5	ALTA	13.8	ALTA	14.9
BC	13.7	BC	19.6	BC	21.3	BC	14.4	BC	18.1	BC	19.5	BC	18.6

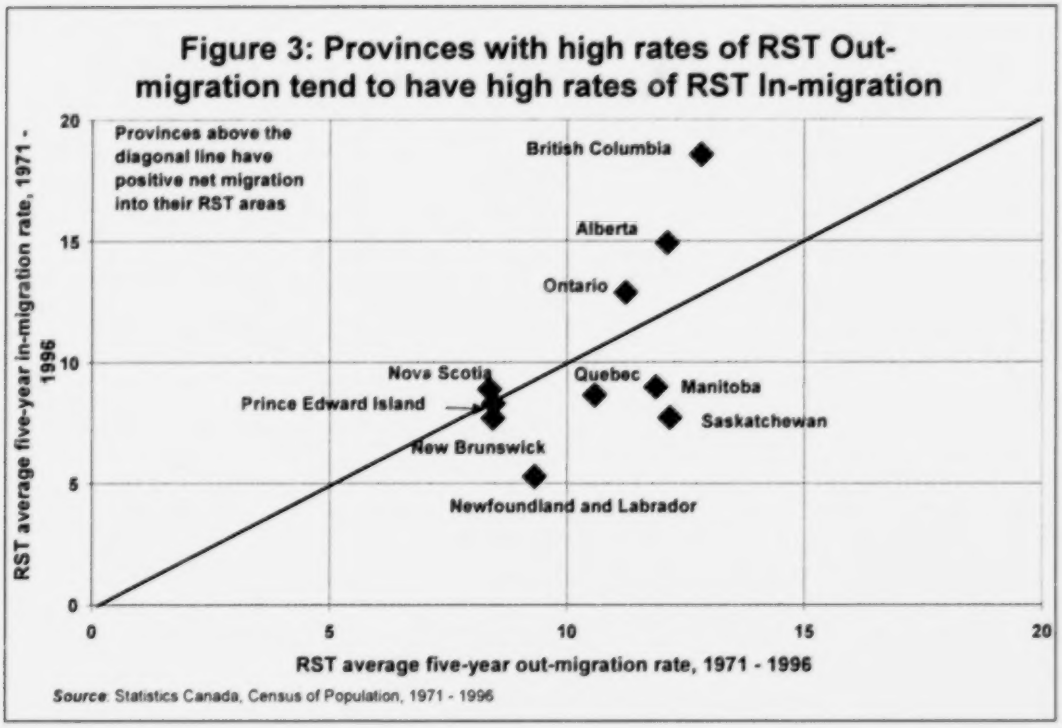
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Provinces with the highest rates of RST out-migration also tended to have the highest rates of RST in-migration. Figure 3 shows the provinces plotted by their average rate of out-migration[3] (i.e. the last column of Table 2 is plotted on the horizontal axis) and by their average rate of in-migration (i.e. the last column of Table 3 is plotted on the vertical axis).

There was a strong correlation between rates of RST out-migration and rates of RST in-migration. The provinces with the highest turnover rates (i.e. high rates of in-migration and out-migration) were British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario. The provinces with the lowest turnover rates were the Atlantic Provinces.

In Figure 3, provinces above the diagonal had, on average, rural NET IN-migration - British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario. The RST areas of these provinces gained population through migration. On the other hand, the RST areas of Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec fared relatively poorly. Their position below the diagonal line indicated that they lost RST population through internal migration. RST Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had low in-migration and low out-migration (i.e. they occupy the lower left position in Figure 3). Their position close to the diagonal line indicates that internal migration did not have a significant positive or negative effect on their RST population.

3 Please note that this chart starts with the 1976 census data. This means that only migration from 1971 onwards is included. As already explained, each census looks back over the previous 5 years of migration. The 1971 data (and, thus, the 1966 to 1971 migration figures) were omitted from the analysis as these were at variance with the more general pattern that appeared in the later years.



6. Migration Patterns by Age, 1971 to 1996

In general, youth were the most mobile throughout the period 1971 to 1996. Out-migration (Figure 4) was highest in the 20 to 24 year age class. Individuals in their early twenties have high rates of education-related migration compared to the other age groups. Some level of education is necessary for most types of employment and some RST residents must migrate in order to continue their schooling. The rate of in-migration (Figure 5) was highest for the 25 to 29 year age class. These individuals may have been returning after some post-secondary education or they had obtained some employment experience and were returning to a rural area to start a family. Migration rates were generally lower for each older age group.

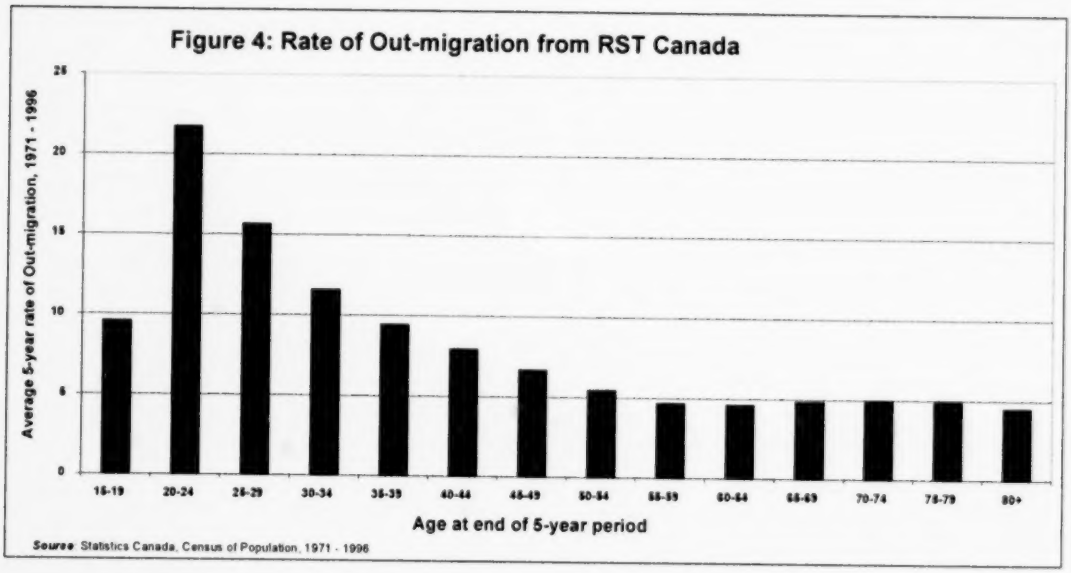


Figure 4: Rate of Out-migration from RST Canada
Average 5-year rate of Out-migration, 1971 - 1996
25
20
15
10
5
0
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75-79
80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

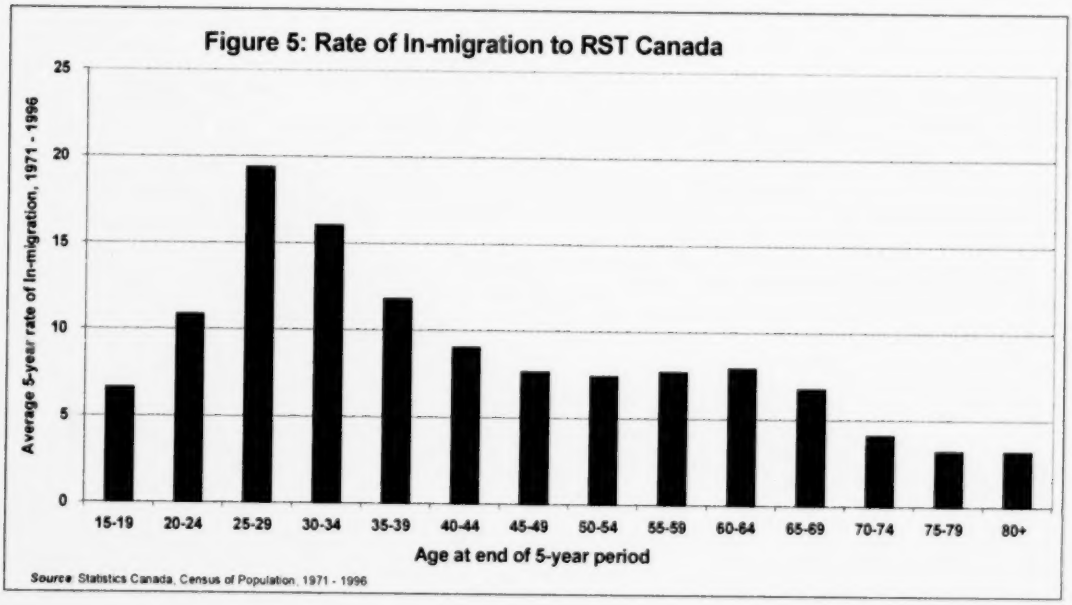
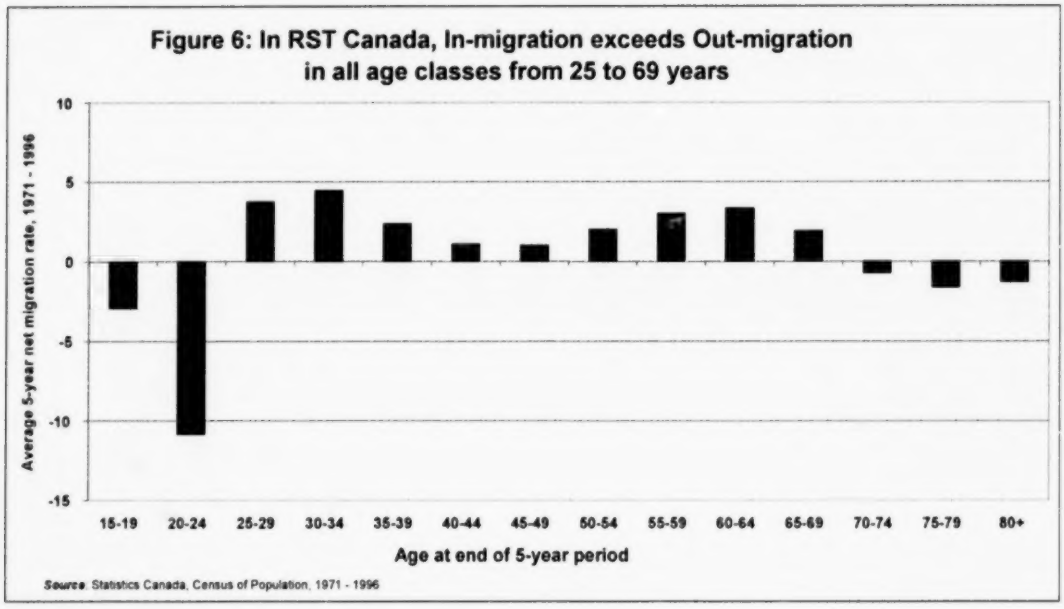


Figure 5: Rate of In-migration to RST Canada
Average 5-year rate of In-migration, 1971 - 1996
25
20
15
10
5
0
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75-79
80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996



RST areas were net losers of youth (under 25 years of age) but net gainers of individuals in all age classes from 25 to 69 years of age (Figure 6). Thus, RST areas appeared competitive in attracting migrants in all age classes from 25 to 69 years of age. Note that there was a small but noticeably higher rate of RST in-migration for individuals who may be classified as "early retirees" (in the 55 to 64 year age classes). For individuals 70 years of age and older, more individuals moved out of RST areas than moved into RST areas, although the net rates of migration were relatively small on average. Once again, the 1966 to 1971 migration rates have been excluded from these charts as these figures appear inconsistent with the later data.

In general, the pattern across age groups held in all intercensal periods. Also, within each age group, the rate of migration varied according to the overall pattern of migration (as discussed above). For all age groups (Figure 2, above), the highest rate of out-migration was in the 1981 to 1986 period. However, the highest rate of out-migration for rural youth was in the 1986 to 1991 period (Figure D1 in Appendix D).

Recall that reduced in-migration was the reason for RST NET OUT-migration in the 1981 to 1986 period. The decline in the rate of in-migration in the 1981 to 1986 period was noticeable within each age class (Figure D2). Also, increased in-migration rates since 1986 were evident for all age classes and were particularly evident in the "early retiree" age classes (55 to 64 years).

The return to positive RST net migration in the early 1990s was attributable to increased rural retention rates (i.e. lower out-migration rates). The lower out-migration rate in the 1991 to 1996 period was particularly evident for rural youth and rural young adults (Figure D1).

Within each age group, net migration rates varied significantly across all intercensal periods since the 1971 to 1976 period (Figure D3). In general, for each intercensal period, the conclusion can be restated that RST Canada gains more than it loses from migration for each age class from 25 to 69 years of age. However, the relatively low rate of in-migration in the 1981 to 1986 period caused negative net migration rates for age classes up to 49 years of age. Also, higher in-migration of "early retirees" (aged 55 to 64 years of age) after 1986 boosted their net in-migration rates to a level approaching that of young adults. Thus, in recent periods, rural communities have been attracting young adults (age 25 to 34) and "early retirees" at about the same rate.

7. Provincial migration patterns by age, 1971 to 1996

It was noted above (Figure 3 and Tables 2 and 3) that there were substantive differences among the provinces and these differences appeared to be broadly consistant over time. In this section, the migration pattern of each province will be described in the order suggested by Figure 3. Again, please note that the description covers only internal migration from the 1976 census (and, therefore, migration from 1971) onwards. Throughout the following discussion the time periods refer to the time of migration not to the census dates.

7.1 British Columbia

British Columbia had the highest rates of RST out-migration (Table 2) and the highest rates of RST in-migration (Table 3). There was strong RST NET IN-migration in from 1976 to 1981 (forming part of Canada's rural 'population turnaround'). However, there was NET OUT-migration in the 1981 to 1986 period (again, as part of the 'turnaround of the turnaround' that was evident at the Canada level) (Figure A10 and Table A10 in Appendix A). After 1986, there was a return to RST NET IN-migration.

Within each age group, rates of out-migration increased for most age classes in each intercensal period from 1971 to 1991 and then declined somewhat in the 1991 to 1996 period (Figure C28 in Appendix C). In-migration rates were relatively low in the 1981 to 1986 period (paralleling the Canada-level observation) and have increased since then (Figure C29). As a result, NET migration was negative in the 1981 to 1986 period for most age groups (the exceptions were the groups between 45 and 69 years of age). However, in the period 1986 to 1996, NET IN-migration increased markedly. Interestingly, RST British Columbia had NET IN-migration for the 20 to 24 year age class between 1971 and 1981.

7.2 Alberta

Alberta had the second-highest rate of turnover in RST areas (Figure 3 and Tables 2 and 3). The province had RST NET IN-migration from 1971 to 1981 followed by a period of small NET OUT-migration from 1981 to 1991. Net migration turned positive again between 1991 and 1996.

Across the age groups, on average, RST areas in Alberta gained more persons than they lost from net migration for each age group from 25 to 64 years of age (Figure C27). These gains were particularly marked in the 1971 to 1981 period for the 25 to 44 years age classes and were due to a combination of relatively low out-migration (Figure C25) and relatively high in-migration (particularly between 1976 and 1981) (Figure C26). The net gain of any group over 40 years of age was small. Also, there was NET IN-migration for the 20 to 24 year age class in the 1976 to 1981 period.

7.3 Ontario

Ontario had the third-largest rate of turnover in RST areas (Figure 3 and Tables 2 and 3). RST Ontario had similar internal migration patterns to that of Canada as a whole (Figure A6 and Table A6). The exceptions were the 1976 to 1981 period (where strong RST out-migration resulted in NET OUT-migration), and the 1986 to 1991 period (where strong in-migration caused NET IN-migration to RST Ontario).

Across the age groups, migration patterns were similar to the Canadian pattern (Figures C16, C17 and C18), except that in-migration by 'early retirees' (those 55 to 64 years) was stronger in the later periods. This was particularly evident in the 1986 to 1991 period.

7.4 Saskatchewan and Manitoba

Saskatchewan and Manitoba were similar in that both, on average, experienced RST NET OUT-migration (Figures A7 and A8 and Tables A7 and A8). RST areas in Saskatchewan experienced the strongest NET OUT-migration of any province (in Figure 3, Saskatchewan is the province that is furthest below the diagonal).

Across the age groups, both Manitoba and Saskatchewan were dissimilar to the overall Canadian pattern with all age classes except those between 25 and 34 years and (in Manitoba, those between 55 to 64 years) having NET OUT-migration (Figures C21 and C24). Saskatchewan also had the highest out-migration rate of any province in the 20 to 24 year age class (Figure C22).

7.5 Quebec

RST Quebec had NET OUT-migration in every period, except for the 1991 to 1996 period. During this period higher RST retention caused a small RST NET IN-migration (Figure A5 and Table A5).

Across the age classes, there was NET OUT-migration for youth under 24 years of age and virtually a zero rate of net migration for all other age groups (Figure C15). In the 1991 to 1996 period, there were marginally higher rates of in-migration for young adults (25 to 34 years of age) (Figure C14) and lower rates of out-migration across all age classes (Figure C13). This resulted

in higher NET IN-migration to RST areas (or, in the case of youth and those aged 70 years and above, reduced NET OUT-migration).

7.6 The Maritime Provinces (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick)

The Maritime Provinces had similar patterns of RST migration, characterised by low rates of RST out-migration, low rates of RST in-migration, and low rates of NET migration (Figures A2, A3 and A4 and Tables A2, A3 and A4). All three provinces had NET IN-migration between 1971 and 1976, principally due to slightly higher in-migration rates during this period. New Brunswick had low NET OUT-migration for the remaining intercensal periods. Apart from the 1986 to 1991 period, Nova Scotia had a small amount of NET IN-migration from 1976 to 1996. Prince Edward Island had NET OUT-migration between 1976 and 1991 before showing a small NET IN-migration between 1991 and 1996.

Across the age groups, in all three provinces, the migration pattern followed that of RST Canada as a whole. RST areas gained more than they lost from migration for each age class from 25 to 69 years of age. In general, for each group, the rates of in- and out-migration and the resulting net migration rates were relatively small (Figures C4 through C12).

7.7 Newfoundland and Labrador

RST areas in Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest rate of RST in-migration among all provinces in all time periods (Figure 3 and Table 3). These rates were about one quarter of the in-migration rates in British Columbia. These persistent low rates of in-migration were the main reason for NET OUT-migration in each time period since 1971 (Figure A1 and Table A1).

Across the different age classes, the low rates of in-migration were evident in each age class (Figure C2). With just a few exceptions, RST Newfoundland and Labrador reported NET OUT-migration for every age class in every intercensal period (Figure C3).

8. Migration rates for Rural and Small Town Canada by selected characteristics

8.1 Education: rural brain drain or rural brain gain

It has already been seen that individuals aged 15 to 24 had high rates of out-migration from RST areas of Canada. A primary reason for this out-migration of youth is the fact that many must migrate in order to pursue higher education in an urban area. Education is important to migration not only because rural youth migrate to seek educational opportunity but also because there is a positive relationship between educational attainment (box 2) and migration rates. The rate of out-migration from RST areas is higher for each level of educational attainment (Figure 7).

Within each class of educational attainment, the rate of out-migration has remained very similar since 1971. The exception was the most recent period (1991 to 1996) where higher RST retention (i.e. lower out-migration rates) was evident in all groups of educational attainment.

Box 2 **Definition of Educational Attainment**

Less than grade 9:
Individuals aged 15 years and over who have not completed grade 9.

Grade 9 to 13:
Individuals without post-secondary education who have completed any year between grade(s) 9 and 13.

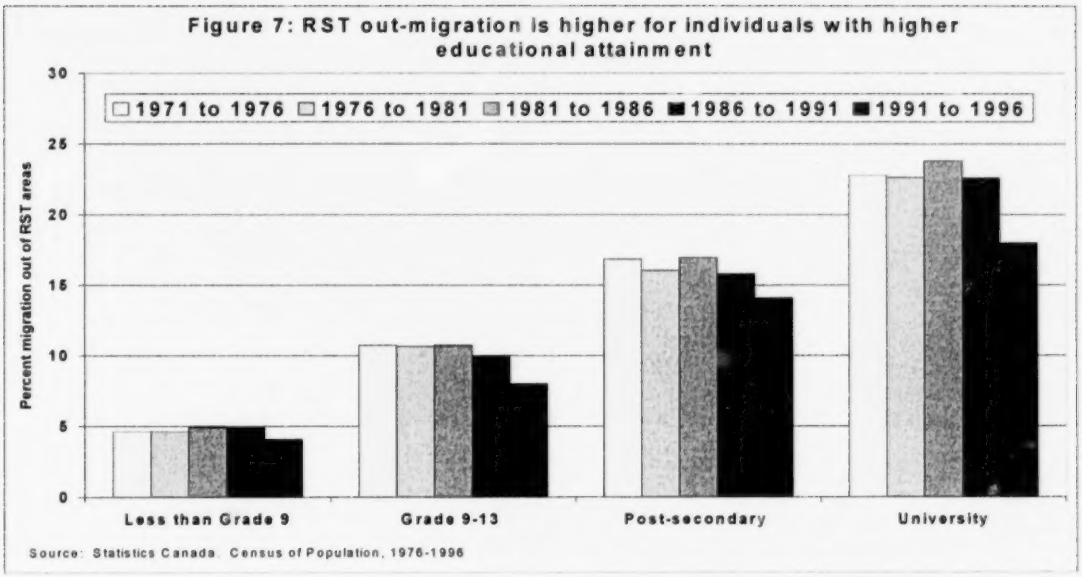
Post-secondary:
Individuals who possess a non-university certificate or trade certificate or who have some other post-secondary non-university education.

University:
Includes individuals who have completed university and possess a degree, those who were still attending university at the time of the census, and those who did not complete university.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1999.

Surprisingly, RST areas also show a higher in-migration rate for individuals with a higher educational attainment (Figure 8). Individuals with a university education had the largest rate of in-migration (3 times the rate for individuals with less than grade nine). Recall that the 1981 to 1986 period had an overall low rate of RST in-migration. This low rate of in-migration was apparent in each educational attainment group.

Thus, individuals with a higher level of educational attainment are more mobile. Both RST out-migration rates and RST in-migration rates are higher for individuals with a higher level of educational attainment. However, do RST areas gain or lose human capital due to migration. Is there a rural brain drain or a rural brain gain?



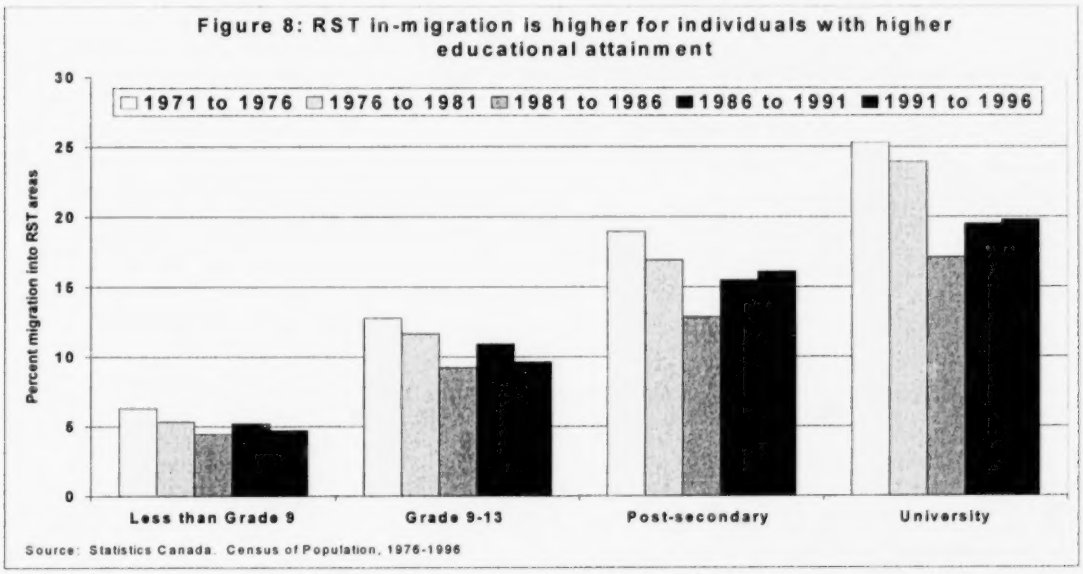
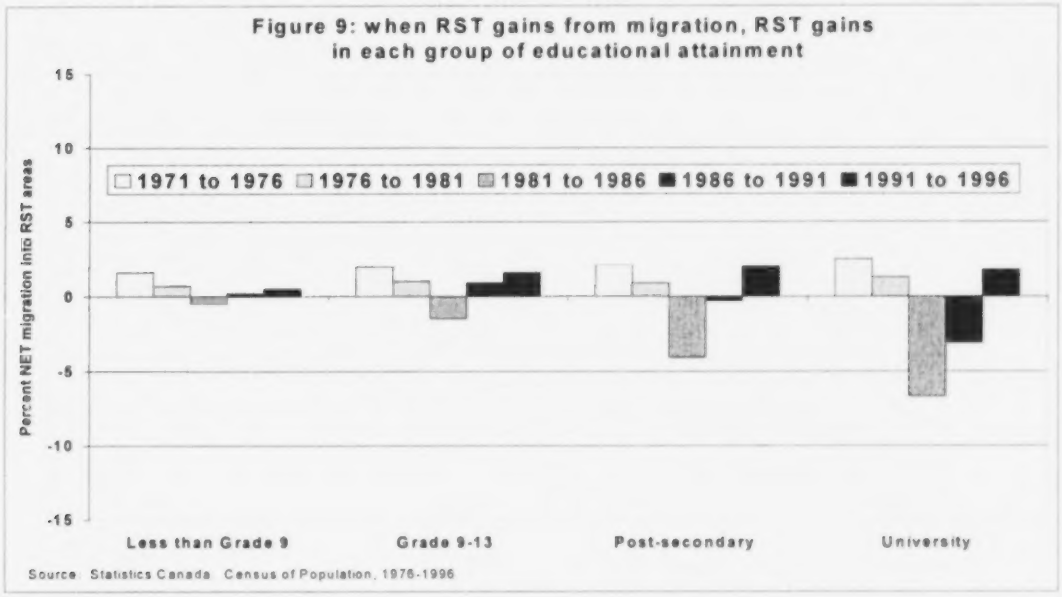


Figure 9 shows the NET migration rates for each educational attainment group. There was a small positive trend for each period from 1971 to 1996 with two exceptions. The first exception was the 1981 to 1986 period. Here, low in-migration rates caused RST NET OUT-migration in each education attainment group. Further, this NET OUT-migration rate was larger in the groups

with higher educational attainment. Second, the 1986 to 1991 period showed small net out-migration rates for the post-secondary and university groups.



In periods with overall RST NET IN-migration (i.e. the 1971 to 1981 period and the 1991 to 1996 period), there was also RST NET IN-migration in each group of educational attainment. RST areas were therefore competitive in attracting individuals with higher educational attainments. In this sense, there is a rural brain gain.

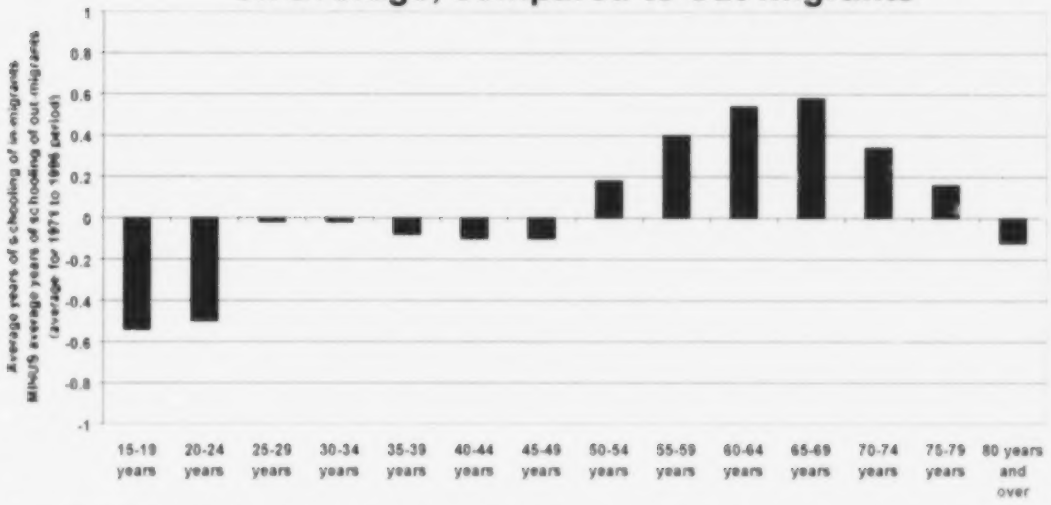
Interestingly, the average person who moves to RST areas has fewer years of schooling (12.4 years in 1991) compared to the average person who moves to a LUC (12.6 years of schooling). This observation held within each group of educational attainment[4] (data not shown).

When years of schooling were broken down by age an interesting discrepancy was revealed. Each age group up to 50 years of age followed the overall pattern with RST in-migrants having more years of schooling (Figure 10). However, for age-classes between 50 years and 80 years of age the reverse pattern was apparent. The "early retirees" and older individuals migrating to RST areas had more years of schooling than RST out-migrants in the same age class.

[4] Although by definition the individual had the same level of educational attainment, within the group we find that RST in-migrants required marginally fewer years of schooling to attain that level compared to RST out-migrants.

Figure 10

Migrants to RST areas aged 50 to 79 years of age have more years of schooling, on average, compared to out-migrants



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1976-1996. Larger Urban Centres (LUC) refers to Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, which are urban cores of 10,000 or more plus neighbouring municipalities where more than 50 percent of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and Small Town (RST) is thus the area outside the commuting zone of LUCs.

To summarise, the average out-migrant had more years of schooling than the average in-migrant. However, during periods of general net in-migration to RST areas there was NET IN-migration in each class of educational attainment. This observation was used to conclude that RST areas experienced a rural brain gain.

8.2 Labour force activity

Labour force activity (box 3) is important as the need to find employment is a major impetus for migration. The migration pattern of the employed and unemployed in RST areas provides two interconnected insights. First, it can give a sense of the economic conditions existing in rural areas. Second, it gives an indication of the level of human capital that is entering or leaving rural areas.

Box 3 Definition of employed, unemployed and "not in labour force"

Employed:

Individuals who, during the reference week of the survey, worked for pay or profit, or performed unpaid family work or who had a job but were not at work due to own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, labour dispute, vacation, or other reason. Those persons on layoff and those persons without work but who had a job to start in the future are not considered employed.

Unemployed:

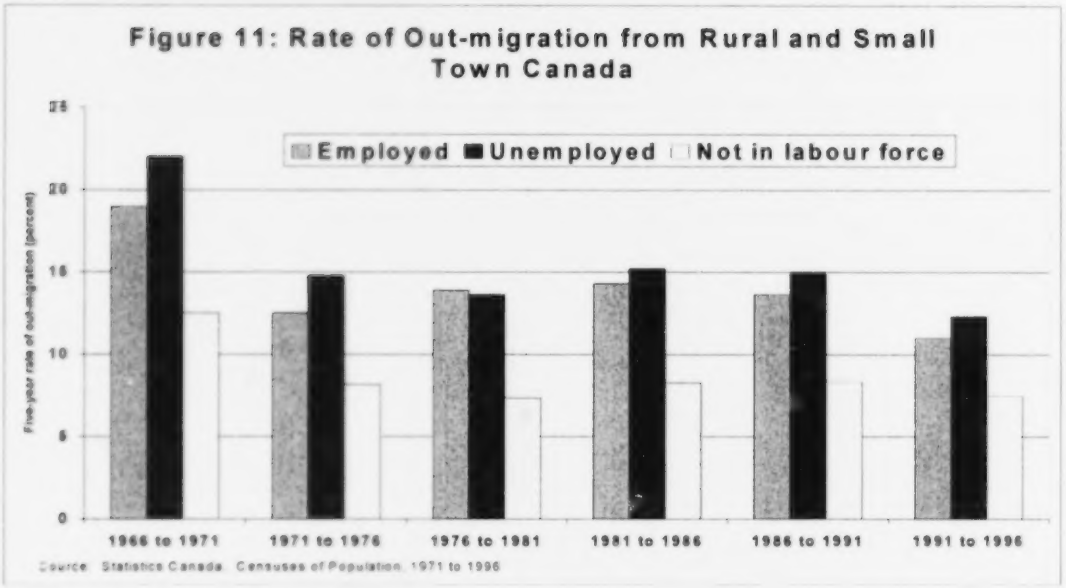
Individuals who, during the reference week of the survey, were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and were available for work. Those persons on layoff or who had a new job to start in four weeks or less are considered unemployed.

"Not in Labour Force":

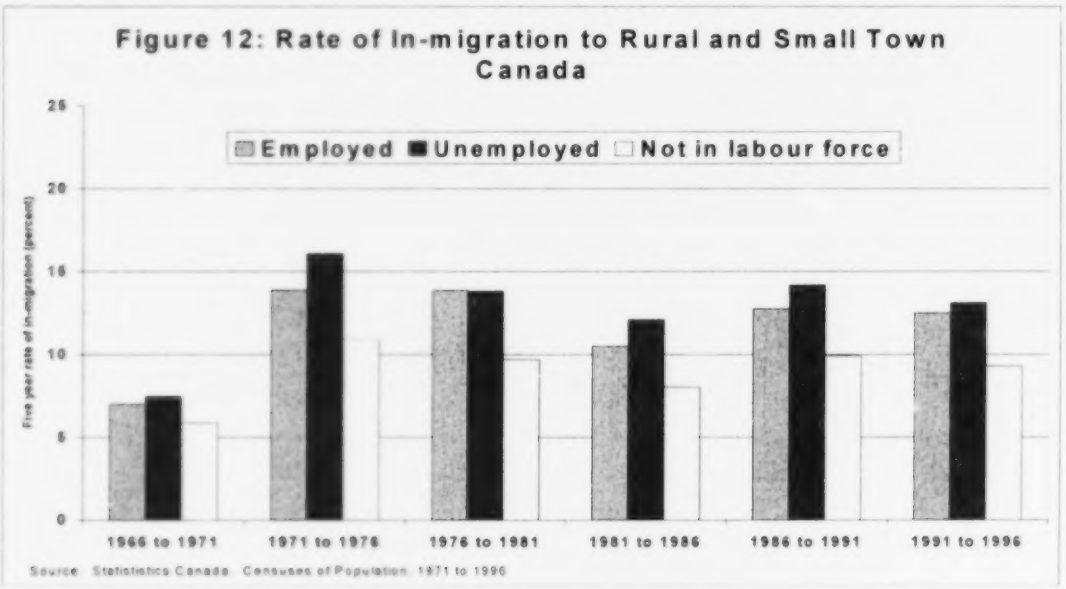
Civilian, non-institutionalized persons, 15 years and over who, during the reference week of the survey, were neither employed nor unemployed.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1999.

The pattern of out-migration of employed and unemployed individuals (Figure 11) showed the same pattern as the overall population (Figure 2) There were essentially stable rates of out-migration from 1971 to 1991 and slightly lower rates in the 1991 to 1996 period (Figure 11). In 5 out 6 inter-censal periods since 1966, unemployed persons had had a slightly higher propensity to leave RST areas.

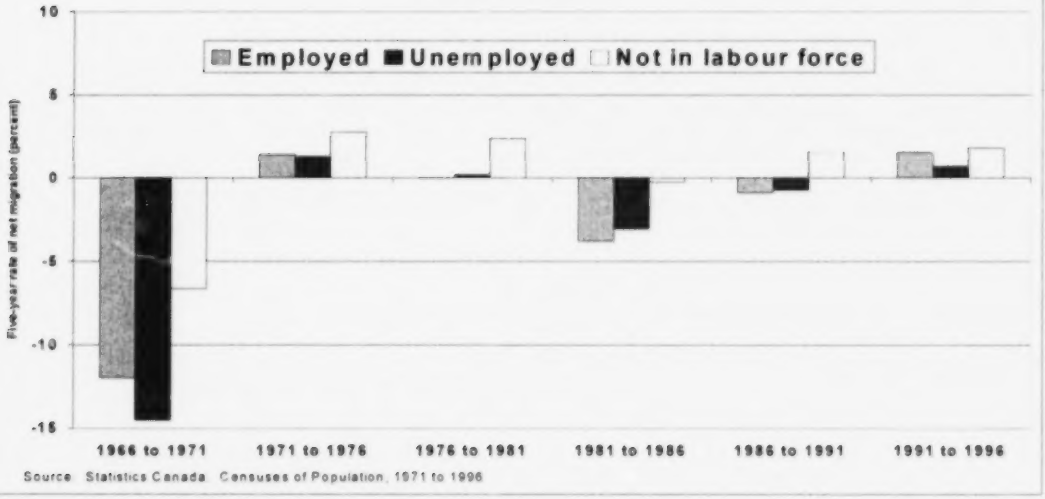


The pattern of in-migration of employed and unemployed individuals (Figure 12) also showed the same pattern as that of the overall population (Figure 2). The lowest rates of in-migration after 1971 were recorded in the 1981 to 1986 period.



NET IN-migration of the employed and unemployed occurred in the 1971 to 1976 period, principally caused by higher in-migration. RST NET IN-migration also occurred in the 1991 to 1996, but this time as a result of lower out-migration (Figure 13). There was NET OUT-migration in the 1966 to 1971 period and 1981 to 1986 period. In both periods this was principally due to low in-migration.

Figure 13: Rate of Net Migration to Rural and Small Town Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1971 to 1996

The picture for individuals "not in the labour force" (e.g. students, retirees, etc.) was different in the sense that the "not in the labour force" persons had higher NET IN-migration (or lower NET OUT-migration) rates. Although the age distribution of these individuals was not specifically examined, it is likely that the low out-migration rates and relatively high in-migration rates of these individuals were mainly caused by the movement of retired persons.

9. Summary and conclusions

Patterns of migration into and out of rural and small town Canada were similar to the patterns reported in the USA. In the 1970s, there was a **turnaround** of the long-standing pattern of rural NET OUT-migration due to higher in-migration and lower out-migration. In the 1980s, the **turnaround of the turnaround** was evident. Here, the historical pattern of rural NET OUT-migration returned, caused by lower in-migration. Again in the early 1990s, there was a return to the pattern of the 1970s, namely, rural NET IN-migration, but this time due solely to higher RST retention (lower out-migration).

There were marked differences amongst the provinces in terms of RST migration. Moreover, these differences were broadly consistent through time. Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia had systematically higher rates of both RST in-migration and out-migration. These provinces experienced NET IN-migration into their RST areas. RST areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and, to a lesser extent, Quebec approached Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia in terms of their out-migration rate but had much lower in-migration rates. These provinces had NET OUT-migration from their RST areas. RST areas of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had systematically lower rates of both in-migration and out-migration and, in consequence, experienced relatively low levels of NET migration. RST areas of Newfoundland and Labrador experienced particularly low rates of in-migration and this was the main reason that this province displayed RST NET OUT-migration throughout the whole study period.

Young adults (those aged 20 to 29 years) were the most mobile during the study period. Those aged 20 to 24 years had the highest rates of RST out-migration, while those aged 25 to 29 years had the highest rates of RST in-migration. In terms of NET migration, RST areas were net losers of individuals aged 20 to 24 years but net gainers of individuals aged between 25 and 69 years. RST areas therefore appeared competitive in attracting migrants of all age classes from 25 to 69 years.

Overall, the average person leaving RST Canada had more years of schooling than the average person moving to RST Canada. Interestingly, in age groups between 50 years and 80 years of age, this pattern was reversed. For this group, the average person moving to RST Canada had more years of schooling. However, in periods of overall RST NET IN-migration, RST areas gained more individuals in each education class than it lost. In this sense RST areas experienced a brain gain, not a brain drain.

The migration patterns of the RST employed and unemployed tended to follow that of RST Canada as a whole. The unemployed in RST areas had a slightly higher rate of both out- and in-migration than did the employed. Individuals "not in the labour force" had a higher net in-migration rate (or lower net out-migration rate) compared to the employed and unemployed. This was probably due to the preponderence of retired individuals that are "not in the labour force".

Appendices

Appendix A: Migration to and from Rural and Small Town areas, by province 1966 – 1996

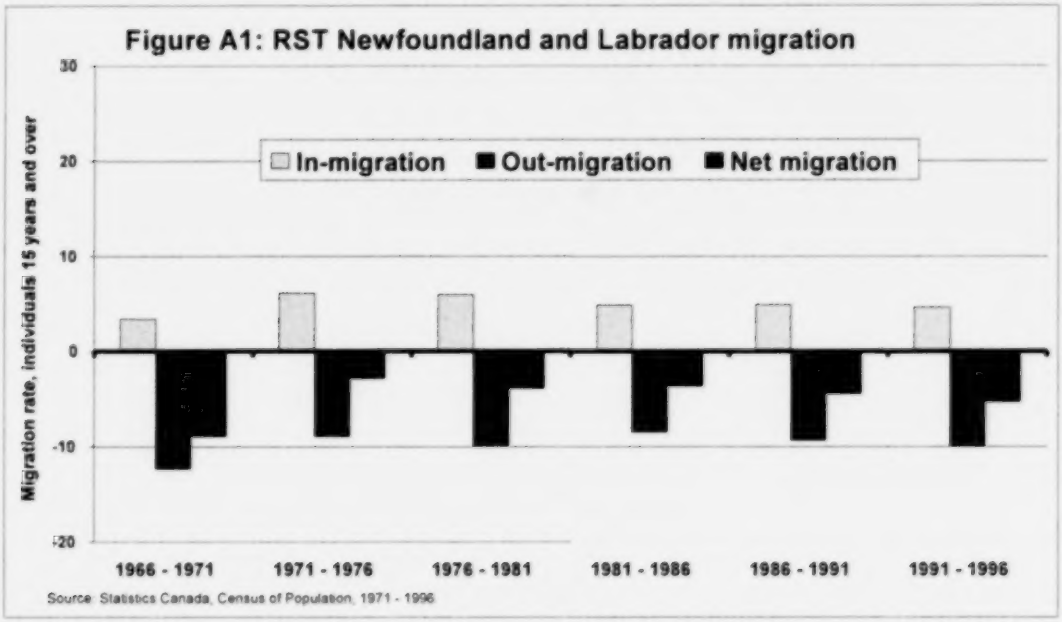


Table A1. Newfoundland and Labrador: Internal migration into and out of Rural and Small Town (RST) areas for individuals aged 15 and over, 1966 to 1996						
	1966 - 1971	1971 - 1976	1976 - 1981	1981 - 1986	1986 - 1991	1991 - 1996
RST non-movers	211,385	230,675	231,475	225,730	239,015	242,530
Migration into RST						
From same province LUC	2,775	7,020	8,040	5,995	5,545	5,830
From different province LUC	3,815	6,620	5,700	4,585	6,030	5,585
From different province RST	1,615	1,780	1,510	1,390	1,325	985
Total	8,205	15,420	15,250	11,970	12,900	12,400
Migration out of RST						
To same province LUC	13,270	10,255	8,750	7,950	10,245	9,405
To different province LUC	13,450	8,770	10,705	10,335	12,005	13,525
To different province RST	3,055	3,615	5,810	2,805	2,450	3,800
Total	29,775	22,640	25,265	21,090	24,700	26,730
Net migration into RST	-21,570	-7,220	-10,015	-9,120	-11,800	-14,330
Migration rates (percent)						
Into RST	3.4	6.1	5.9	4.8	4.9	4.6
Out of RST	12.3	8.9	9.8	8.5	9.4	9.9
Net migration into RST	-8.9	-2.9	-3.9	-3.7	-4.5	-5.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Note: RST In-migration rate = (LUC-to-RST)+(different province RST-to-RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100

RST Out-migration rate = (RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100

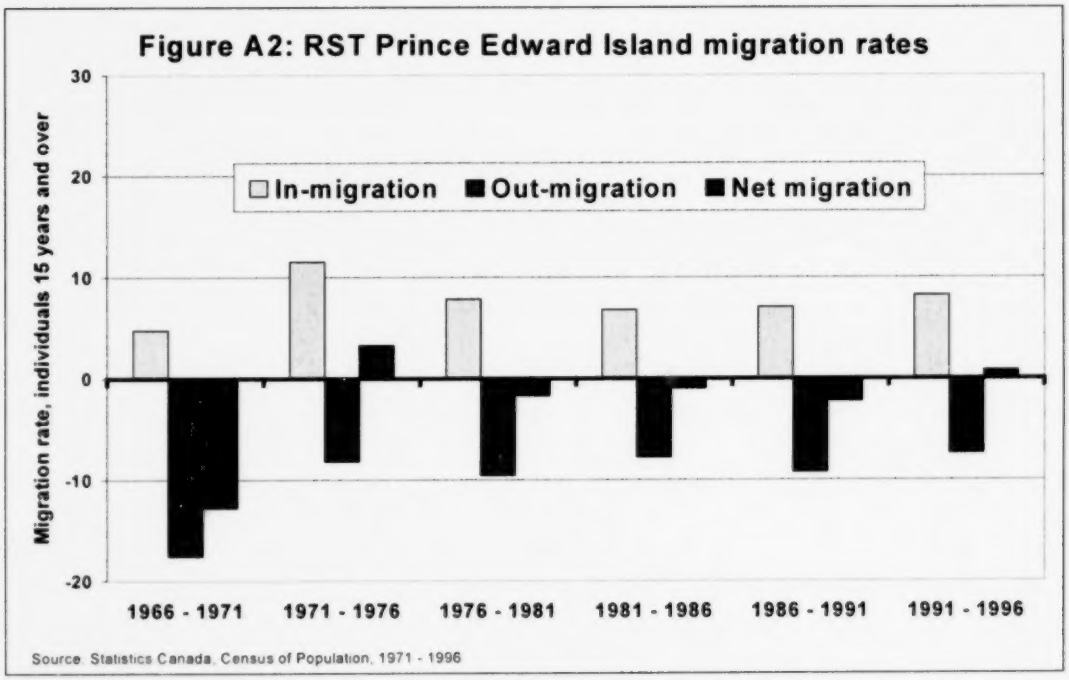


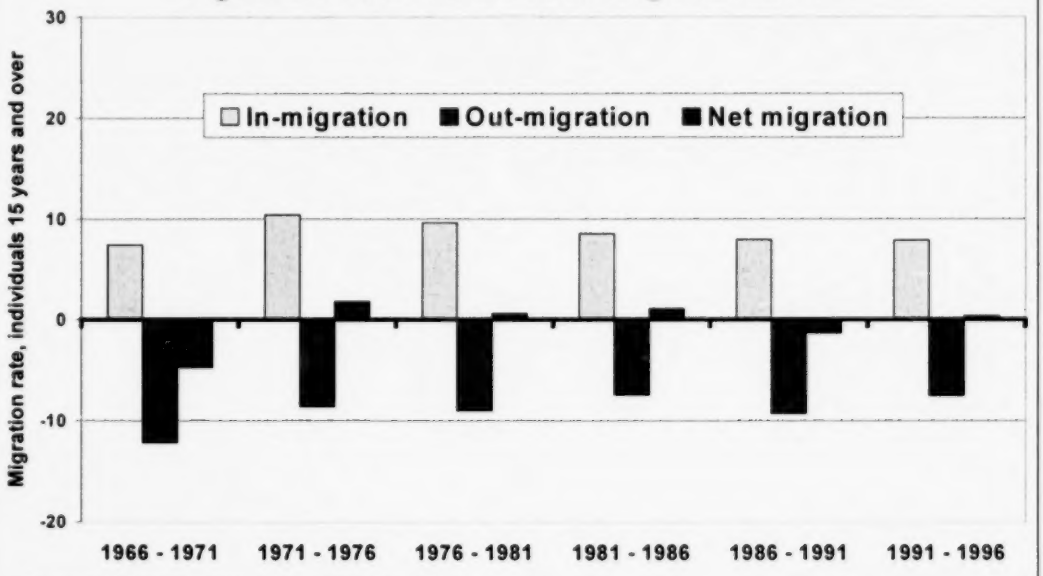
Table A2. Prince Edward Island: Internal migration into and out of Rural and Small Town (RST) areas for individuals aged 15 and over, 1966 to 1996						
	1966 - 1971	1971 - 1976	1976 - 1981	1981 - 1986	1986 - 1991	1991 - 1996
RST non-movers	48,625	55,670	46,280	43,105	42,745	47,055
Migration into RST						
From same province LUC	0*	2,465	1,185	1,090	1,225	1,585
From different province LUC	1,795	3,310	2,230	1,550	1,490	1,915
From different province RST	1,025	1,215	605	535	600	685
Total	2,820	6,990	4,020	3,175	3,315	4,185
Migration out of RST						
To same province LUC	3,120	2,175	2,125	1,855	2,240	2,100
To different province LUC	5,290	1,950	2,035	1,315	1,630	1,215
To different province RST	1,980	860	745	475	500	445
Total	10,390	4,985	4,905	3,645	4,370	3,760
Net migration into RST	-7,570	2,005	-885	-470	-1,055	425
Migration rates (percent)						
Into RST	4.8	11.5	7.9	6.8	7.0	8.2
Out of RST	17.6	8.2	9.6	7.8	9.3	7.4
Net migration into RST	-12.8	3.3	-1.7	-1.0	-2.2	0.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Note: RST In-migration rate = (LUC-to-RST)+(different province RST-to-RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100
RST Out-migration rate = (RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100

* Prince Edward Island had no areas classified as LUC in 1966

Figure A3: RST Nova Scotia migration rates



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Table A3. Nova Scotia: Internal migration into and out of Rural and Small Town (RST) areas for individuals aged 15 and over, 1966 to 1996						
	1966 - 1971	1971 - 1976	1976 - 1981	1981 - 1986	1986 - 1991	1991 - 1996
RST non-movers	261,985	269,885	260,210	290,375	277,230	278,900
Migration into RST						
From same province LUC	8,545	14,455	12,615	10,790	11,380	11,825
From different province LUC	7,340	10,905	10,795	11,275	9,290	9,040
From different province RST	6,270	5,380	4,060	4,625	3,575	2,935
Total	22,155	30,740	27,470	26,690	24,245	23,800
Migration out of RST						
To same province LUC	17,175	13,015	11,315	11,865	13,420	11,260
To different province LUC	14,130	7,995	10,300	8,635	11,495	8,690
To different province RST	4,960	4,415	4,145	2,780	3,455	2,760
Total	36,265	25,425	25,760	23,280	28,370	22,710
Net migration into RST	-14,110	5,315	1,710	3,410	-4,125	1,090
Migration rates (percent)						
Into RST	7.4	10.4	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.9
Out of RST	12.2	8.6	9.0	7.4	9.3	7.5
Net migration into RST	-4.7	1.8	0.6	1.1	-1.3	0.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Note: RST In-migration rate = (LUC-to-RST)+(different province RST-to-RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100
RST Out-migration rate = (RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100

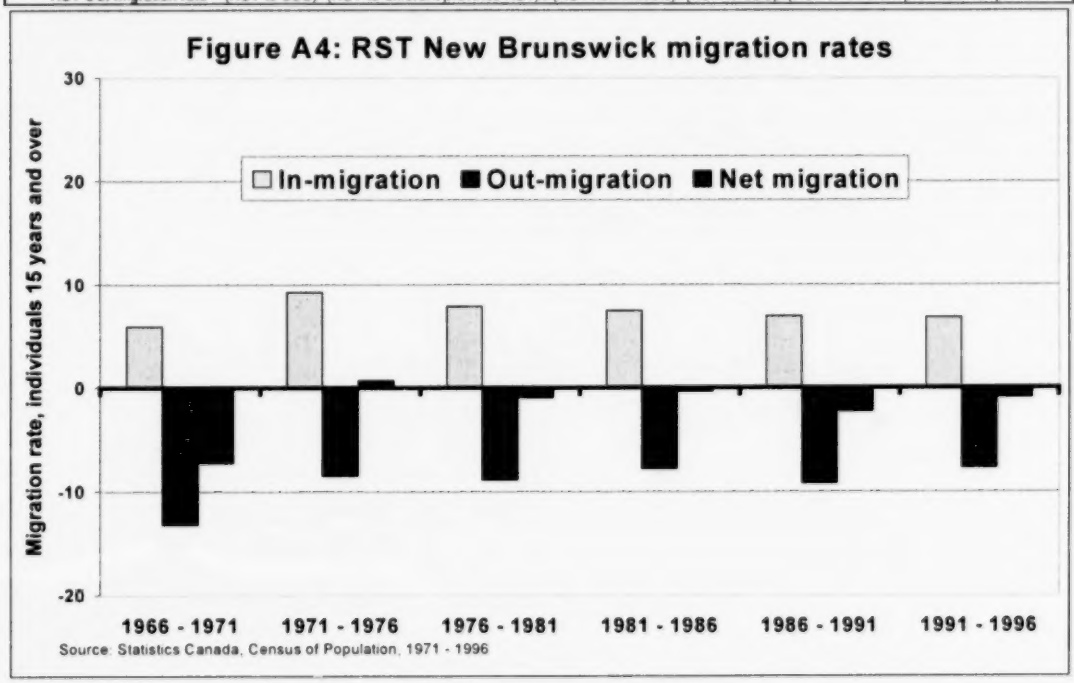
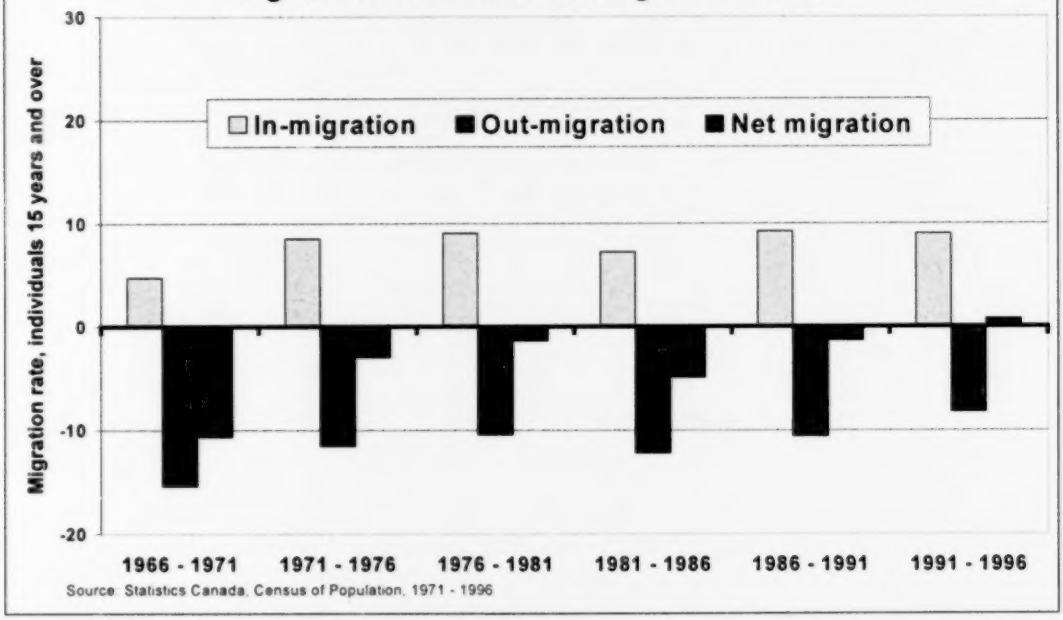


Table A4. New Brunswick: Internal migration into and out of Rural and Small Town (RST) areas for individuals aged 15 and over, 1966 to 1996						
	1966 - 1971	1971 - 1976	1976 - 1981	1981 - 1986	1986 - 1991	1991 - 1996
RST non-movers	251,415	292,885	251,060	261,420	266,745	282,160
Migration into RST						
From same province LUC	4,115	10,370	10,010	7,530	8,085	9,065
From different province LUC	7,425	13,965	8,590	9,790	9,290	9,095
From different province RST	5,675	5,325	3,185	3,875	3,000	2,630
Total	17,215	29,660	21,785	21,195	20,375	20,790
Migration out of RST						
To same province LUC	13,600	11,035	10,205	9,030	12,740	10,895
To different province LUC	18,280	11,240	10,440	10,005	10,820	9,350
To different province RST	6,440	5,040	3,835	3,185	3,605	3,430
Total	38,320	27,315	24,480	22,220	27,165	23,675
Net migration into RST	-21,105	2,345	-2,695	-1,025	-6,790	-2,885
Migration rates (percent)						
Into RST	5.9	9.3	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8
Out of RST	13.2	8.5	8.9	7.8	9.2	7.7
Net migration into RST	-7.3	0.7	-1.0	-0.4	-2.3	-0.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Note: RST In-migration rate = (LUC-to-RST)+(different province RST-to-RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100
RST Out-migration rate = (RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100

Figure A5: RST Quebec migration rates



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

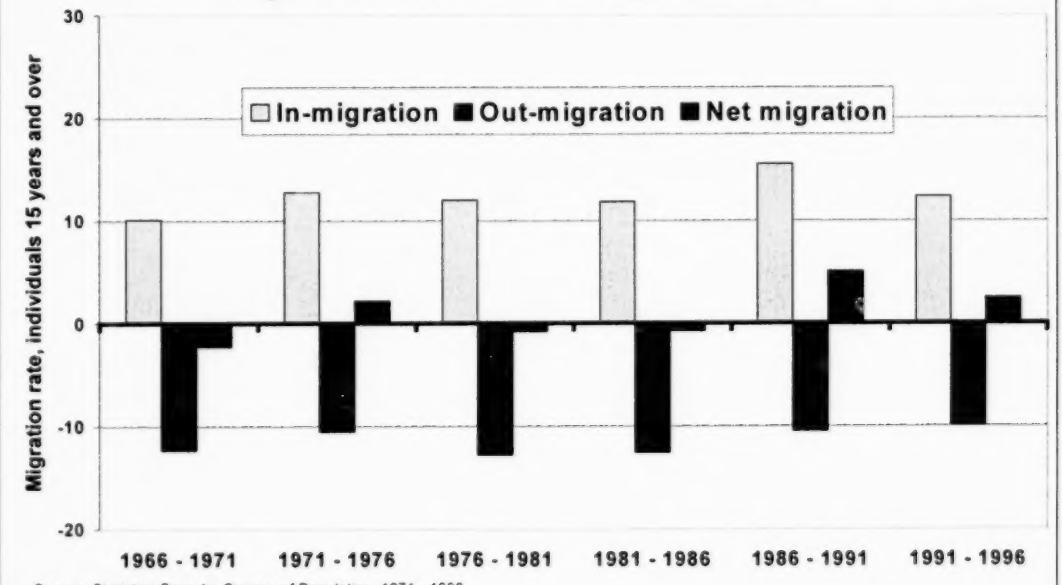
Table A5. Quebec: Internal migration into and out of Rural and Small Town (RST) areas for individuals aged 15 and over, 1966 to 1996						
	1966 - 1971	1971 - 1976	1976 - 1981	1981 - 1986	1986 - 1991	1991 - 1996
RST non-movers	1,131,140	1,237,610	1,283,335	1,146,810	1,186,695	1,242,165
Migration into RST						
From same province LUC	55,585	108,835	120,575	87,405	114,580	114,300
From different province LUC	3,365	6,960	6,475	5,200	5,710	5,480
From different province RST	4,620	3,800	3,050	2,255	2,690	2,340
Total	63,570	119,595	130,100	94,860	122,980	122,120
Migration out of RST						
To same province LUC	174,145	141,725	124,660	140,680	130,105	103,170
To different province LUC	20,830	12,555	16,915	13,670	7,400	5,830
To different province RST	10,945	6,800	7,935	4,740	3,070	2,425
Total	205,920	161,080	149,510	159,090	140,575	111,425
Net migration into RST	-142,350	-41,485	-19,410	-64,230	-17,595	10,695
Migration rates (percent)						
Into RST	4.8	8.6	9.1	7.3	9.3	9.0
Out of RST	15.4	11.5	10.4	12.2	10.6	8.2
Net migration into RST	-10.6	-3.0	-1.4	-4.9	-1.3	0.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Note: RST In-migration rate = (LUC-to-RST)+(different province RST-to-RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100

RST Out-migration rate = (RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100

Figure A6: RST Ontario migration rates



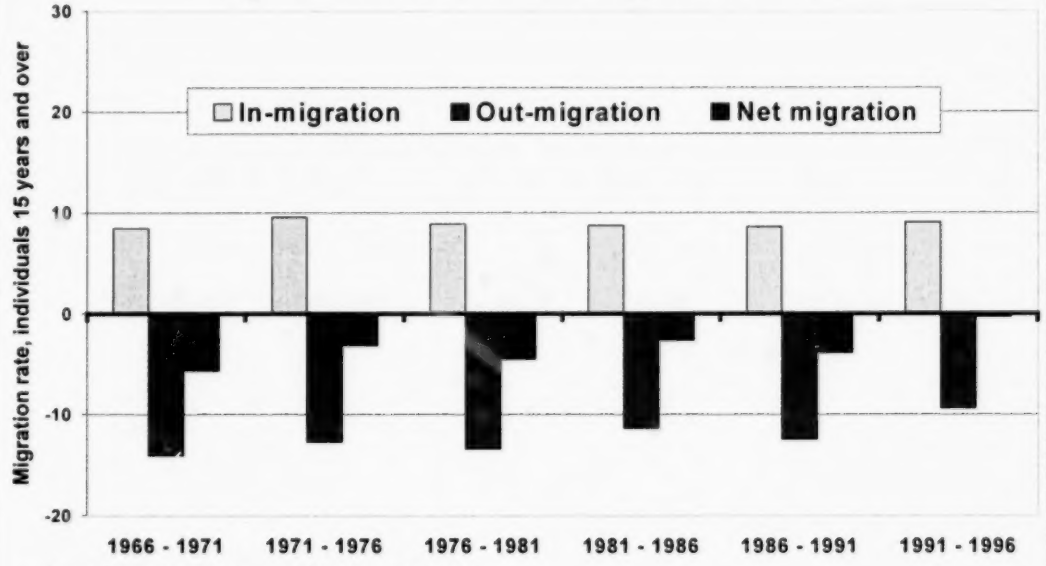
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Table A6. Ontario: Internal migration into and out of Rural and Small Town (RST) areas for individuals aged 15 and over, 1966 to 1996						
	1966 - 1971	1971 - 1976	1976 - 1981	1981 - 1986	1986 - 1991	1991 - 1996
RST non-movers	1,343,125	1,532,175	1,366,865	1,121,640	1,200,925	1,226,580
Migration into RST						
From same province LUC	123,420	191,320	159,285	122,365	181,610	147,550
From different province LUC	14,215	16,845	18,505	20,410	18,045	14,500
From different province RST	16,960	10,075	9,830	8,640	8,695	5,735
Total	154,595	218,240	187,620	151,415	208,350	167,785
Migration out of RST						
To same province LUC	149,655	140,070	148,160	136,830	117,180	110,425
To different province LUC	25,965	22,585	32,610	16,925	16,845	16,225
To different province RST	13,890	17,930	19,405	7,270	6,595	7,815
Total	189,510	180,585	200,175	161,025	140,620	134,465
Net migration into RST	-34,915	37,655	-12,555	-9,610	67,730	33,320
Migration rates (percent)						
Into RST	10.1	12.7	12.0	11.8	15.5	12.3
Out of RST	12.4	10.5	12.8	12.6	10.5	9.9
Net migration into RST	-2.3	2.2	-0.8	-0.7	5.0	2.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Note: RST In-migration rate = (LUC-to-RST)+(different province RST-to-RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100
RST Out-migration rate = (RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100

Figure A7: RST Manitoba migration rates



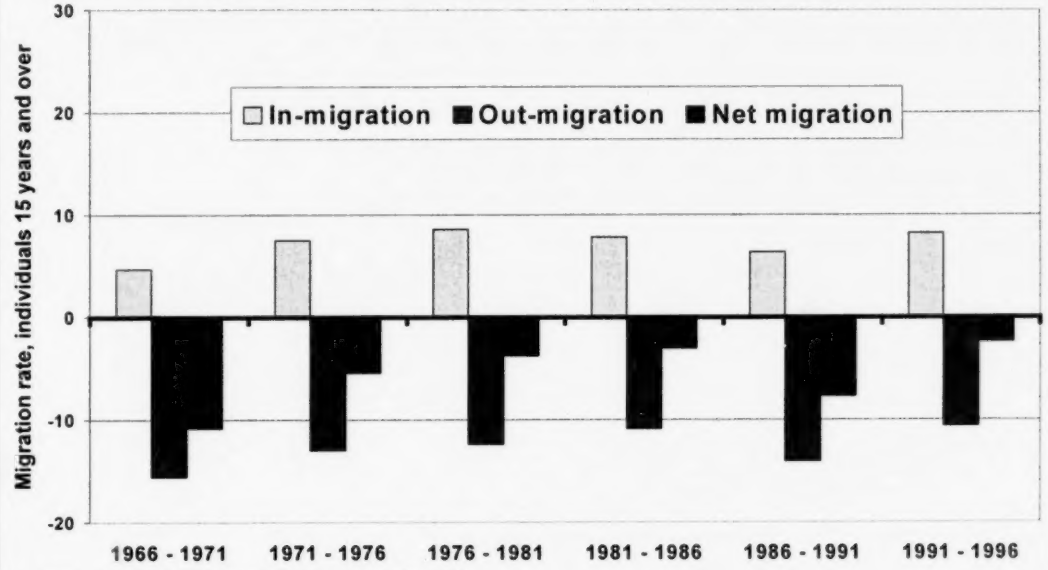
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Table A7. Manitoba: Internal migration into and out of Rural and Small Town (RST) areas for individuals aged 15 and over, 1966 to 1996						
	1966 - 1971	1971 - 1976	1976 - 1981	1981 - 1986	1986 - 1991	1991 - 1996
RST non-movers	297,100	307,890	288,525	259,210	261,995	274,125
Migration into RST						
From same province LUC	12,040	16,990	17,450	13,595	16,885	18,100
From different province LUC	6,285	8,495	6,925	7,495	5,345	5,745
From different province RST	10,895	8,300	5,245	4,440	3,500	3,555
Total	29,220	33,785	29,620	25,530	25,730	27,400
Migration out of RST						
To same province LUC	22,570	20,775	20,920	21,030	20,835	17,310
To different province LUC	15,905	12,680	13,115	7,680	11,015	6,715
To different province RST	10,275	11,480	10,675	4,600	5,455	4,410
Total	48,750	44,935	44,710	33,310	37,305	28,435
Net migration into RST	-19,530	-11,150	-15,090	-7,780	-11,575	-1,035
Migration rates (percent)						
Into RST	8.4	9.6	8.9	8.7	8.6	9.1
Out of RST	14.1	12.7	13.4	11.4	12.5	9.4
Net migration into RST	-5.6	-3.2	-4.5	-2.7	-3.9	-0.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Note: RST In-migration rate = (LUC-to-RST)+(different province RST-to-RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100
RST Out-migration rate = (RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100

Figure A8: RST Saskatchewan migration rates



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Table A8. Saskatchewan: Internal migration into and out of Rural and Small Town (RST) areas for individuals aged 15 and over, 1966 to 1996						
	1966 - 1971	1971 - 1976	1976 - 1981	1981 - 1986	1986 - 1991	1991 - 1996
RST non-movers	444,080	419,645	393,425	353,885	314,465	320,895
Migration into RST						
From same province LUC	9,750	16,205	18,350	16,890	14,530	16,610
From different province LUC	5,955	9,420	10,665	9,410	5,330	8,350
From different province RST	9,000	10,520	9,625	4,805	3,380	4,445
Total	24,705	36,145	38,640	31,105	23,240	29,405
Migration out of RST						
To same province LUC	30,015	28,535	30,375	27,185	28,960	22,805
To different province LUC	30,850	17,320	13,080	10,375	15,360	9,790
To different province RST	20,935	16,570	12,180	5,710	7,135	5,405
Total	81,800	62,425	55,635	43,270	51,455	38,000
Net migration into RST	-57,095	-26,280	-16,995	-12,165	-28,215	-8,595
Migration rates (percent)						
Into RST	4.7	7.5	8.6	7.8	6.4	8.2
Out of RST	15.6	12.9	12.4	10.9	14.1	10.6
Net migration into RST	-10.9	-5.5	-3.8	-3.1	-7.7	-2.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Note: RST In-migration rate = (LUC-to-RST)+(different province RST-to-RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100
RST Out-migration rate = (RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100

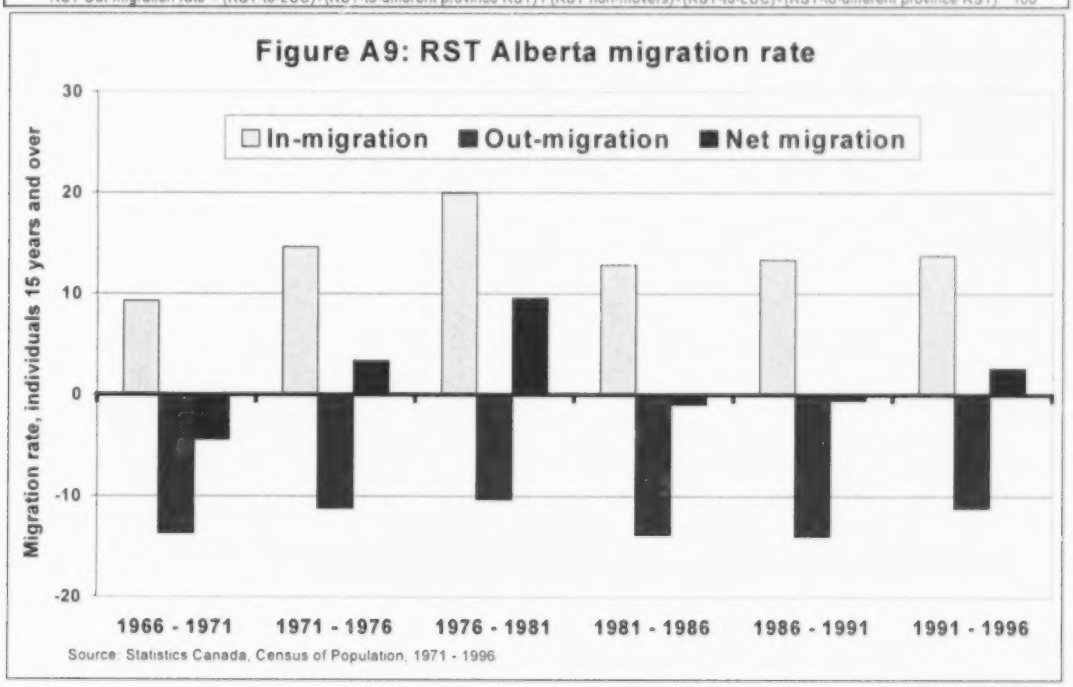


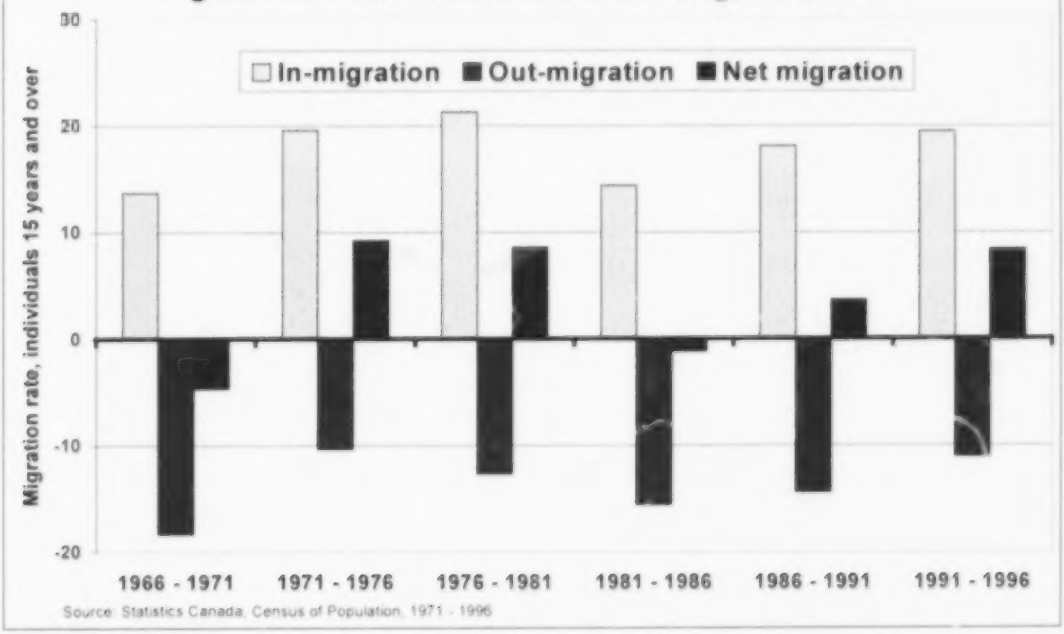
Table A9. Alberta: Internal migration into and out of Rural and Small Town (RST) areas for individuals aged 15 and over, 1966 to 1996						
	1966 - 1971	1971 - 1976	1976 - 1981	1981 - 1986	1986 - 1991	1991 - 1996
RST non-movers	463,595	540,440	670,380	467,025	457,615	509,990
Migration into RST						
From same province LUC	23,895	45,660	63,600	40,305	45,810	50,360
From different province LUC	8,200	19,235	48,245	17,870	15,250	17,390
From different province RST	17,755	24,065	37,055	11,445	9,970	11,500
Total	49,850	88,960	148,900	69,620	71,030	79,250
Migration out of RST						
To same province LUC	45,245	43,135	43,025	48,095	49,990	43,950
To different province LUC	14,265	10,400	18,140	17,150	15,925	12,450
To different province RST	14,175	14,945	16,285	9,660	8,405	7,880
Total	73,685	68,480	77,450	74,905	74,320	64,280
Net migration into RST	-23,835	20,480	71,450	-5,285	-3,290	14,970
Migration rates (percent)						
Into RST	9.3	14.6	19.9	12.8	13.4	13.8
Out of RST	13.7	11.2	10.4	13.8	14.0	11.2
Net migration into RST	-4.4	3.4	9.6	-1.0	-0.6	2.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Note: RST In-migration rate = (LUC-to-RST)+(different province RST-to-RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100

RST Out-migration rate = (RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100

Figure A10: RST British Columbia migration rates



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Table A10. British Columbia: Internal migration into and out of Rural and Small Town (RST) areas for individuals aged 15 and over, 1966 to 1996						
	1966 - 1971	1971 - 1976	1976 - 1981	1981 - 1986	1986 - 1991	1991 - 1996
RST non-movers	404,960	655,060	540,250	337,965	381,580	446,135
Migration into RST						
From same province LUC	29,730	81,335	78,315	39,305	50,680	63,860
From different province LUC	16,705	35,630	31,030	11,525	20,965	24,495
From different province RST	21,555	26,080	22,365	6,735	8,960	9,290
Total	67,990	143,045	131,710	57,565	80,605	97,645
Migration out of RST						
To same province LUC	65,500	45,345	51,740	42,185	49,730	41,520
To different province LUC	14,525	15,215	13,875	13,430	10,430	8,370
To different province RST	11,155	15,095	12,965	6,860	4,175	5,775
Total	91,180	75,655	78,580	62,475	64,335	55,665
Net migration into RST	-23,190	67,390	53,130	-4,910	16,270	41,980
Migration rates (percent)						
Into RST	13.7	19.6	21.3	14.4	18.1	19.5
Out of RST	18.4	10.4	12.7	15.6	14.4	11.1
Net migration into RST	-4.7	9.2	8.6	-1.2	3.6	8.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Note: RST in-migration rate = (LUC-to-RST)+(different province RST-to-RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100
RST Out-migration rate = (RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) / (RST non-movers)+(RST-to-LUC)+(RST-to-different province RST) * 100

Appendix B: Migration to and from Census Rural areas, Canada, 1966 - 1981

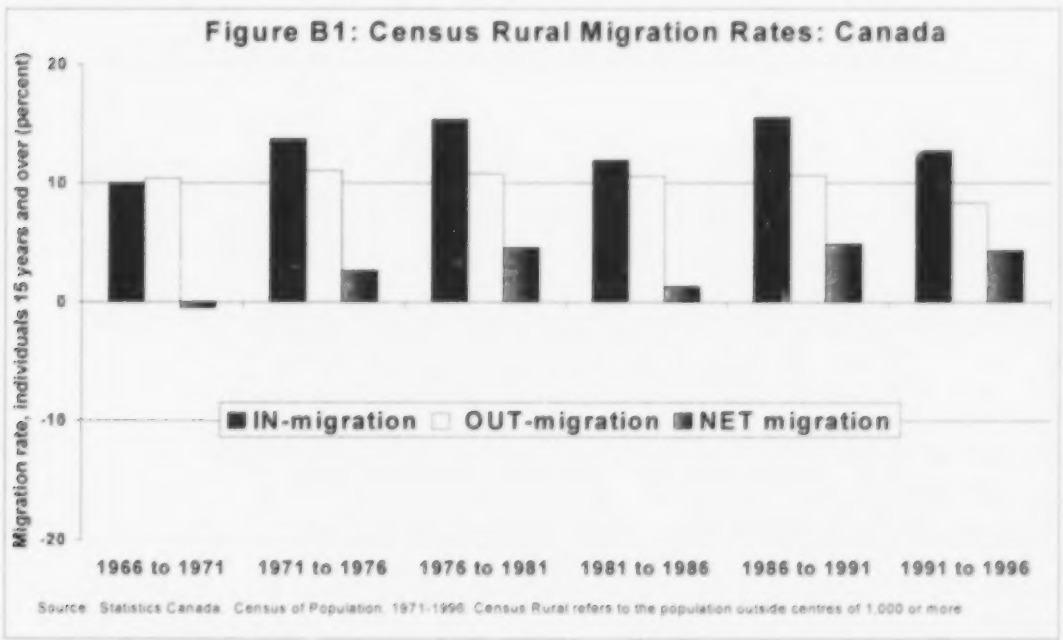


Table B1. Migration between Census Urban and Census Rural Areas, Canada, 1966 to 1996						
	1966 to 1971	1971 to 1976	1976 to 1981	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996
Non-movers						
Census urban	14,202,759	15,703,785	16,503,970	17,733,923	18,428,020	20,096,282
Census rural	4,738,121	4,586,520	5,018,625	5,282,254	5,322,655	5,856,604
Movers						
Rural to urban	550,000	571,000	607,000	625,000	634,595	533,300
Urban to rural	524,000	707,000	863,000	702,000	924,060	810,590
Net migration to rural	-26,000	136,000	256,000	77,000	289,465	277,290
Census rural						
In-migration rate	9.9	13.7	15.3	11.9	15.5	12.7
Out-migration rate	10.4	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.7	8.3
Net Migration rate	-0.5	2.6	4.6	1.3	4.9	4.3
Census urban						
In-migration rate	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.6
Out-migration rate	3.6	4.3	5.0	3.8	4.8	3.9
Net Migration rate	0.2	-0.8	-1.5	-0.4	-1.5	-1.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996.

Note: Rural in-migration rate = urban-to-rural/(rural nonmovers + rural-to-urban)*100
Rural out-migration rate = rural-to-urban/(rural nonmovers + rural-to-urban)*100
Urban in-migration rate = rural-to-urban/(urban nonmovers + urban-to-rural)*100
Urban out-migration rate = urban-to-rural/(urban nonmovers + urban-to-rural)*100

Figure B1 and Table B1 show that census rural[5] lost population due to net migration during the 1966 to 1971 period. However, the gross rate of out-migration was consistent with subsequent periods (contrary to the conclusions from Figure 2 and Table 1) and the gross rate of in-migration was only somewhat lower than subsequent periods (contrary to Figure 2 and Table 1). To reconcile Figure B1 and Table B1 in Appendix B with the data in Figure 2 and Table 1, it should be noted that **census rural** has two components:

- Census rural outside CMA/CA boundaries; and
- Census rural inside CMA/CA boundaries,

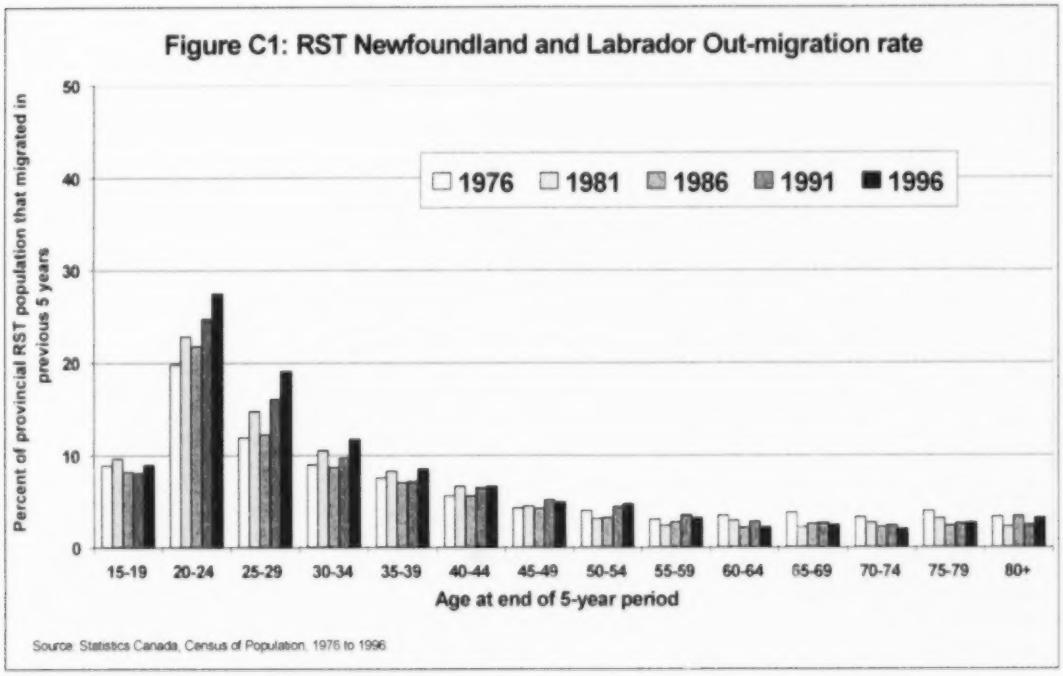
  and **rural and small town** has two components:
- Census rural outside CMA/CA boundaries; and
- Small towns (with a population of 1,000 to 9,999)(outside CMA/CA boundaries).

The migration patterns in **census rural** in the 1966 to 1971 period appear to be generally consistent with subsequent periods. This would seem to indicate that the divergent pattern in **rural and small town** migration patterns in the 1966 to 1971 period would be due to out-

[5] "Census rural" refers to individuals living outside centres of 1,000 or more. One-third of the census rural population lives in the countryside within CMAs and CAs. For details, see du Plessis *et al.* (forthcoming).

migration from small towns (1,000 to 9,999) to the urban core of CMAs and CAs. Similarly, the observed RST net out-migration in the 1981 to 1986 period (Table 1 and Figure 2) may be reconciled with the census rural net in-migration (Table B1 and Figure B1) if there was considerable movement from census urban to census rural ("country estates") within CMAs and CAs during this period.

Appendix C: Migration to and from Rural and Small Town areas, by age, by province, 1971 - 1996



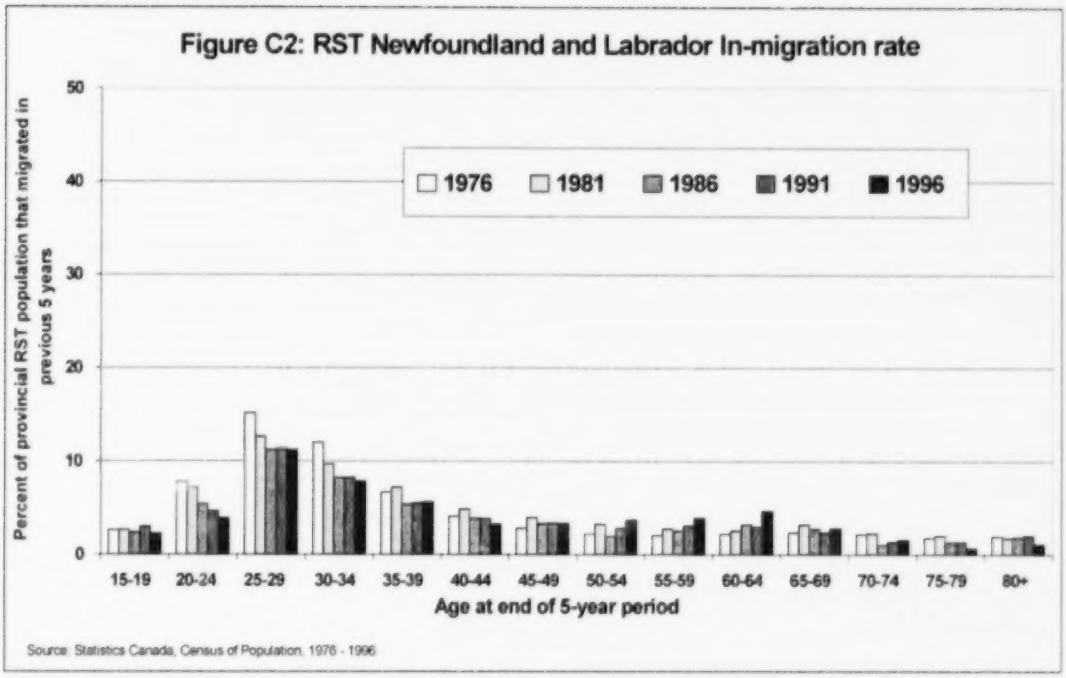


Figure C2: RST Newfoundland and Labrador In-migration rate
Percent of provincial RST population that migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976
1981
1986
1991
1996
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75-79
80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

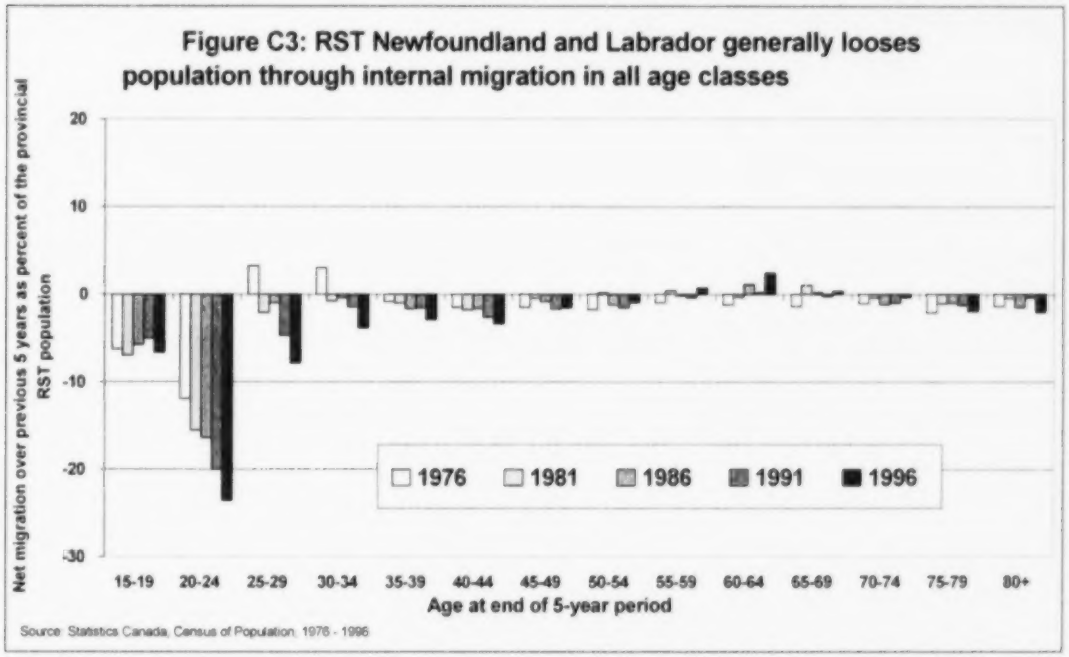


Figure C3: RST Newfoundland and Labrador generally looses population through internal migration in all age classes
Net migration over previous 5 years as percent of the provincial RST population
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
1976
1981
1986
1991
1996
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75-79
80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Table C1: RST migration rates by age class, Newfoundland and Labrador , 1971 to 1996

Age (end of period)	1971 to 1976			1976 to 1981		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	2.6	8.9	-6.2	2.7	9.6	-6.9
20-24 years	7.8	19.7	-11.9	7.2	22.8	-15.6
25-29 years	15.1	11.9	3.2	12.6	14.7	-2.1
30-34 years	12.0	8.9	3.0	9.7	10.5	-0.8
35-39 years	6.7	7.5	-0.8	7.2	8.2	-1.0
40-44 years	4.1	5.6	-1.5	4.9	6.8	-1.8
45-49 years	2.8	4.2	-1.4	4.0	4.4	-0.4
50-54 years	2.2	3.9	-1.7	3.2	3.1	0.1
55-59 years	2.0	3.0	-1.0	2.7	2.4	0.4
60-64 years	2.2	3.4	-1.2	2.5	2.9	-0.3
65-69 years	2.3	3.7	-1.4	3.2	2.2	1.0
70-74 years	2.2	3.2	-1.0	2.2	2.6	-0.4
75-79 years	1.8	3.9	-2.1	2.0	3.1	-1.1
80+ years	1.9	3.3	-1.4	1.7	2.2	-0.5

Age (end of period)	1981 to 1986			1986 to 1991		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	2.4	8.2	-5.7	3.0	8.0	-5.0
20-24 years	5.4	21.8	-16.4	4.7	24.7	-20.0
25-29 years	11.2	12.2	-1.0	11.3	16.0	-4.7
30-34 years	8.2	8.7	-0.4	8.3	9.7	-1.4
35-39 years	5.4	7.0	-1.6	5.5	7.1	-1.6
40-44 years	3.9	5.6	-1.7	3.8	6.5	-2.6
45-49 years	3.3	4.2	-0.8	3.4	5.1	-1.7
50-54 years	2.0	3.2	-1.2	2.8	4.4	-1.6
55-59 years	2.5	2.7	-0.2	3.1	3.5	-0.4
60-64 years	3.2	2.1	1.1	3.0	2.7	0.2
65-69 years	2.7	2.5	0.2	2.4	2.6	-0.2
70-74 years	1.0	2.2	-1.2	1.3	2.4	-1.0
75-79 years	1.3	2.3	-1.0	1.3	2.6	-1.3
80+ years	1.9	3.4	-1.5	2.0	2.4	-0.4

Age (end of period)	1991 - 1996		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	2.2	8.9	-6.7
20-24 years	3.9	27.4	-23.5
25-29 years	11.2	19.0	-7.9
30-34 years	7.9	11.7	-3.8
35-39 years	5.6	8.5	-2.9
40-44 years	3.2	6.6	-3.4
45-49 years	3.3	4.9	-1.5
50-54 years	3.7	4.6	-0.9
55-59 years	3.9	3.1	0.7
60-64 years	4.6	2.2	2.4
65-69 years	2.8	2.4	0.4
70-74 years	1.6	1.9	-0.4
75-79 years	0.6	2.6	-2.0
80+ years	1.1	3.1	-2.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

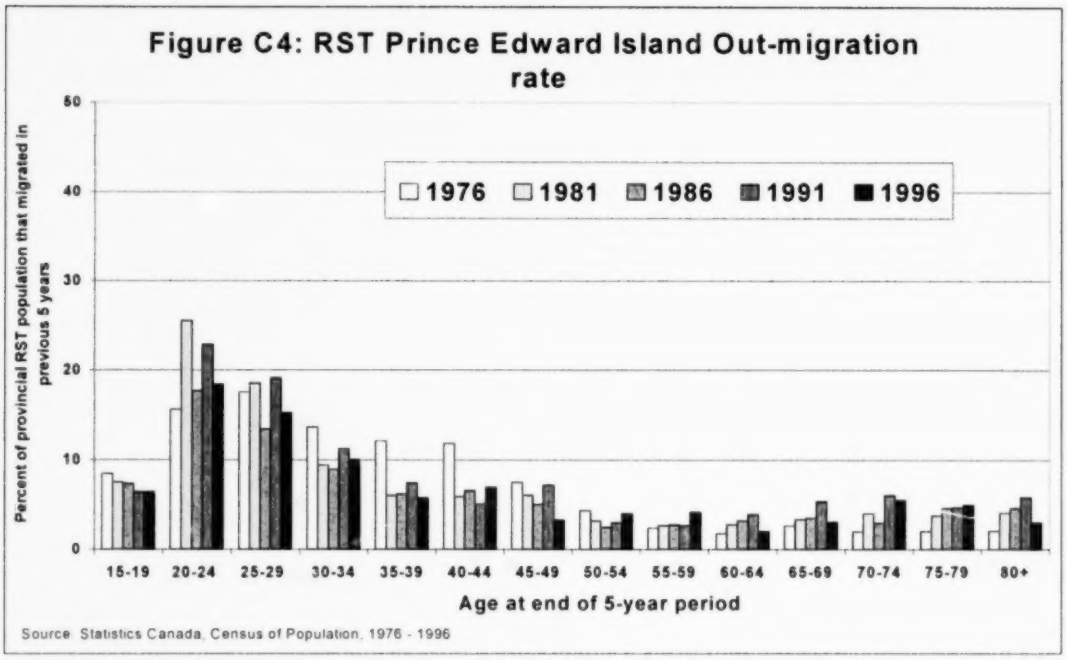


Figure C4: RST Prince Edward Island Out-migration rate
Percent of provincial RST population that migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976
1981
1986
1991
1996
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75-79
80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

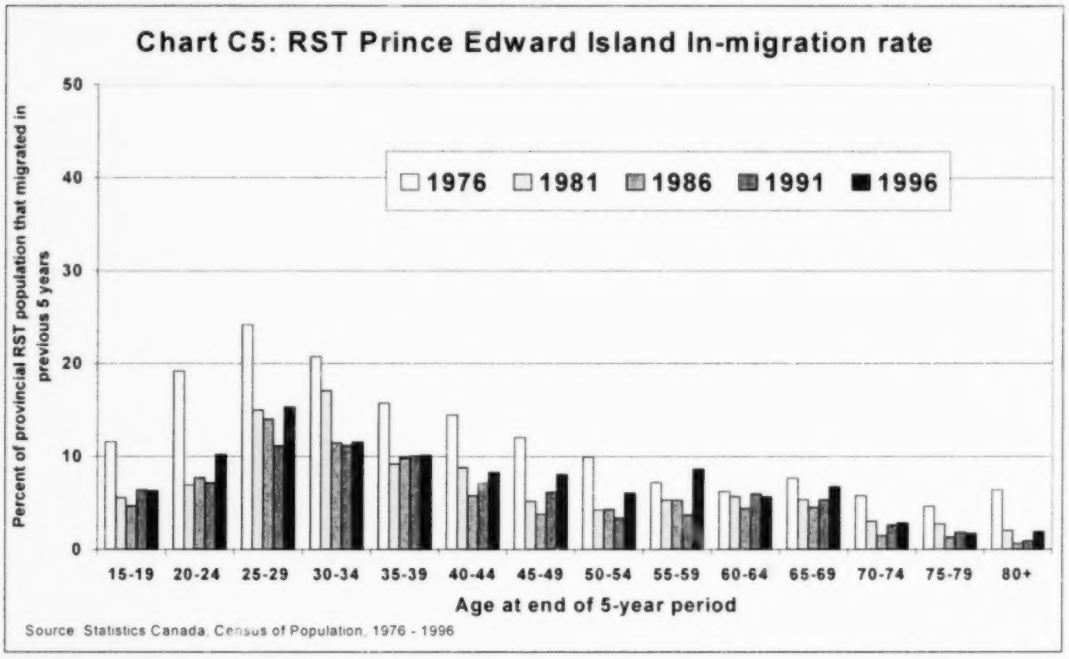
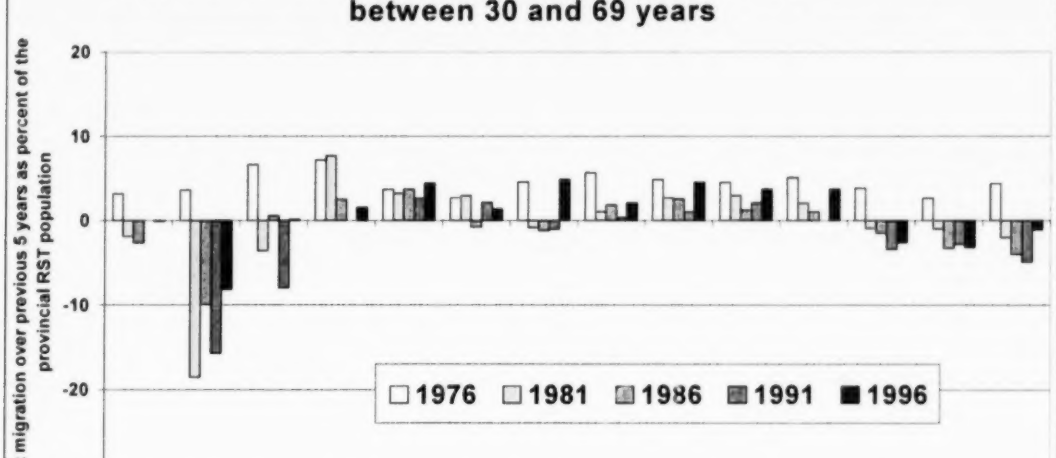


Chart C5: RST Prince Edward Island In-migration rate
Percent of provincial RST population that migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976
1981
1986
1991
1996
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75-79
80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Figure C6: RST Prince Edward Island generally gains population through internal migration in all age classes between 30 and 69 years



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Table C2: RST migration rates by age class, Prince Edward Island, 1971 to 1996

Age (end of period)	1971 to 1976			1976 to 1981		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	11.6	8.5	3.1	5.6	7.5	-1.9
20-24 years	19.2	15.6	3.6	7.0	25.5	-18.5
25-29 years	24.2	17.6	6.6	15.0	18.6	-3.6
30-34 years	20.7	13.6	7.1	17.1	9.4	7.7
35-39 years	15.7	12.1	3.6	9.2	6.0	3.2
40-44 years	14.5	11.8	2.7	8.8	5.9	2.9
45-49 years	12.0	7.5	4.6	5.2	6.0	-0.8
50-54 years	9.9	4.3	5.6	4.3	3.2	1.1
55-59 years	7.2	2.4	4.8	5.3	2.7	2.7
60-64 years	6.2	1.7	4.5	5.7	2.8	2.9
65-69 years	7.7	2.6	5.1	5.4	3.3	2.0
70-74 years	5.8	2.0	3.8	3.1	4.0	-0.9
75-79 years	4.7	2.0	2.6	2.7	3.8	-1.0
80+ years	6.4	2.1	4.4	2.0	4.1	-2.0

Age (end of period)	1981 to 1986			1986 to 1991		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	4.7	7.4	-2.7	6.4	6.4	0.0
20-24 years	7.7	17.7	-10.0	7.2	22.9	-15.7
25-29 years	14.0	13.4	0.6	11.2	19.1	-8.0
30-34 years	11.4	8.9	2.5	11.2	11.2	0.0
35-39 years	9.9	6.2	3.7	10.1	7.4	2.6
40-44 years	5.8	6.6	-0.8	7.2	5.0	2.1
45-49 years	3.8	5.0	-1.2	6.2	7.2	-1.1
50-54 years	4.3	2.5	1.9	3.4	3.0	0.4
55-59 years	5.3	2.8	2.6	3.7	2.7	1.0
60-64 years	4.4	3.2	1.2	6.0	3.9	2.1
65-69 years	4.5	3.5	1.0	5.4	5.4	0.0
70-74 years	1.5	3.0	-1.5	2.6	6.0	-3.4
75-79 years	1.3	4.6	-3.3	1.9	4.7	-2.8
80+ years	0.7	4.6	-4.0	0.9	5.8	-4.9

Age (end of period)	1991 - 1996		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	6.4	6.5	-0.1
20-24 years	10.2	18.4	-8.2
25-29 years	15.3	15.2	0.1
30-34 years	11.6	10.0	1.5
35-39 years	10.2	5.8	4.4
40-44 years	8.3	6.9	1.4
45-49 years	8.1	3.3	4.8
50-54 years	6.1	4.0	2.1
55-59 years	8.7	4.2	4.5
60-64 years	5.7	2.0	3.7
65-69 years	6.8	3.1	3.7
70-74 years	2.9	5.5	-2.6
75-79 years	1.7	5.0	-3.2
80+ years	1.9	3.0	-1.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

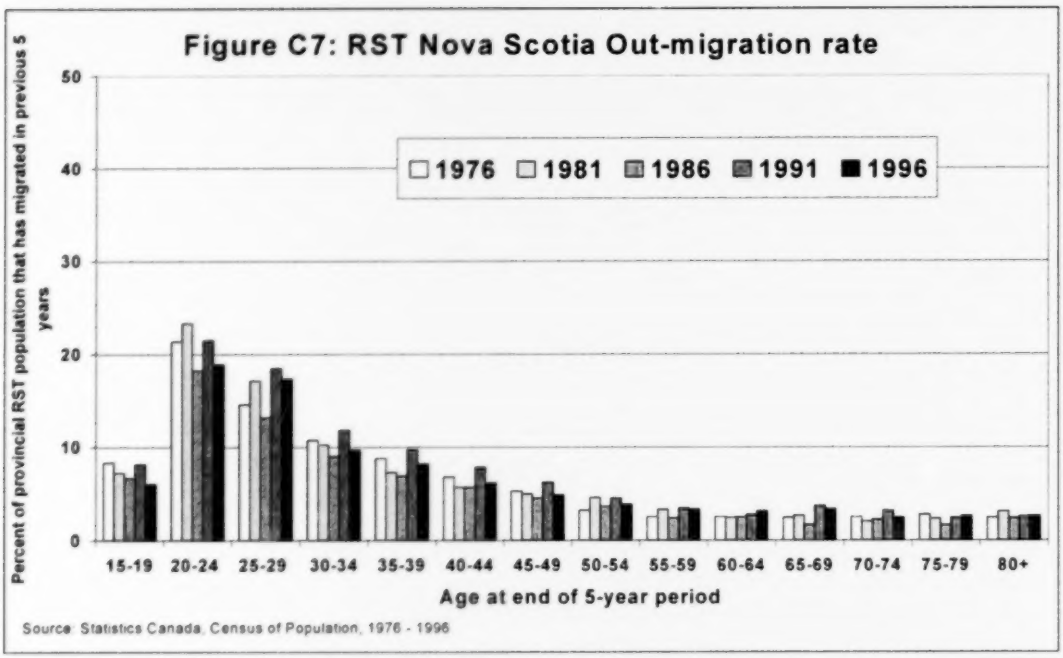


Figure C7: RST Nova Scotia Out-migration rate
Percent of provincial RST population that has migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

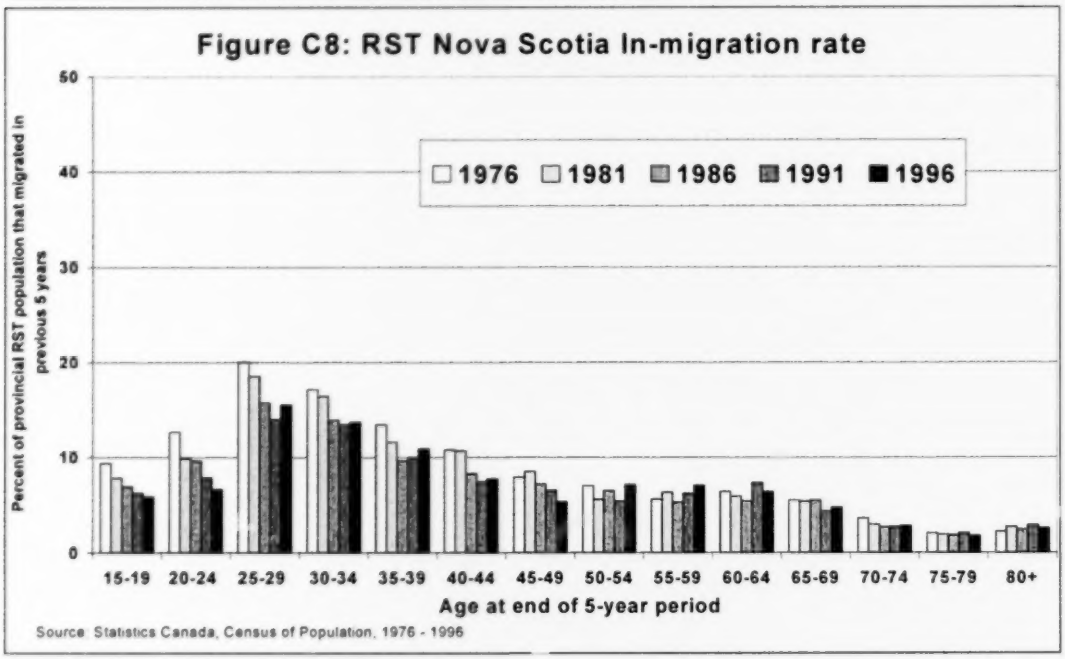


Figure C8: RST Nova Scotia In-migration rate
Percent of provincial RST population that migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

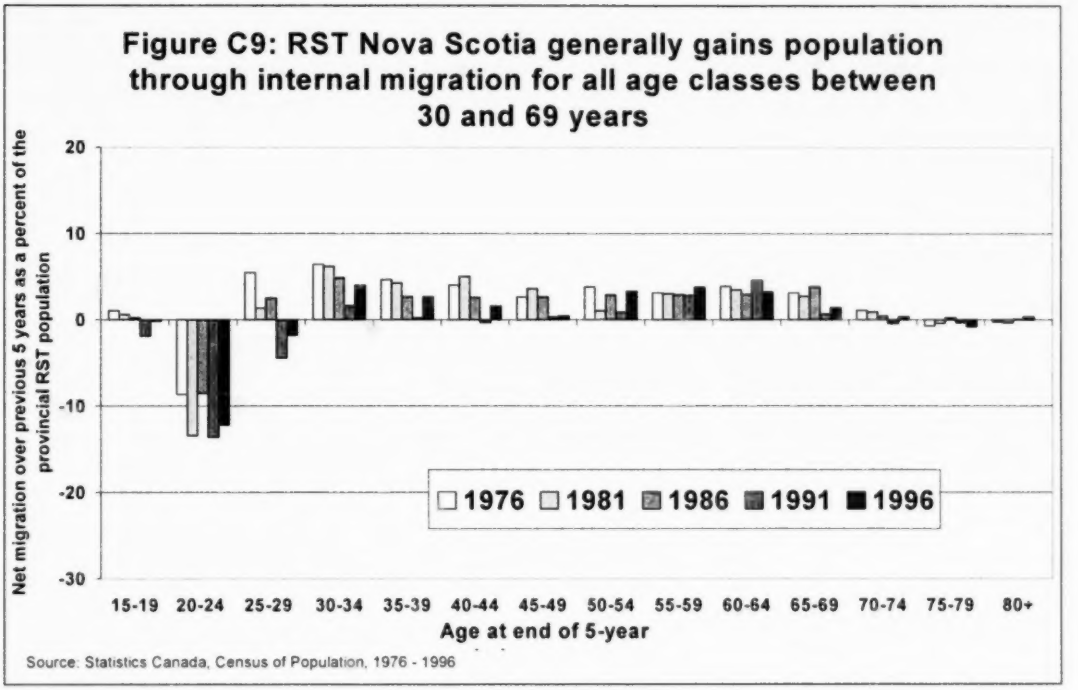


Figure C9: RST Nova Scotia generally gains population through internal migration for all age classes between 30 and 69 years
Net migration over previous 5 years as a percent of the provincial RST population
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
1976
1981
1986
1991
1996
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75-79
80+
Age at end of 5-year
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Table C3: RST migration rates by age class, Nova Scotia, 1971 to 1996

Age (end of period)	1971 to 1976			1976 to 1981		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	9.4	8.3	1.0	7.8	7.2	0.6
20-24 years	12.6	21.3	-8.7	9.9	23.3	-13.4
25-29 years	20.0	14.6	5.5	18.5	17.1	1.4
30-34 years	17.1	10.7	6.4	16.4	10.2	6.2
35-39 years	13.4	8.8	4.6	11.6	7.3	4.3
40-44 years	10.8	6.8	4.0	10.7	5.7	5.0
45-49 years	7.9	5.3	2.6	8.5	5.0	3.6
50-54 years	7.0	3.2	3.8	5.6	4.6	1.0
55-59 years	5.6	2.5	3.1	6.3	3.3	3.0
60-64 years	6.4	2.5	3.9	5.9	2.4	3.5
65-69 years	5.5	2.4	3.1	5.4	2.7	2.7
70-74 years	3.6	2.5	1.1	3.0	2.1	0.9
75-79 years	2.0	2.8	-0.7	1.9	2.3	-0.4
80+ years	2.2	2.4	-0.2	2.7	3.1	-0.4

Age (end of period)	1981 to 1986			1986 to 1991		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	6.9	6.7	0.2	6.3	8.1	-1.9
20-24 years	9.7	18.2	-8.5	7.8	21.4	-13.6
25-29 years	15.7	13.2	2.5	14.0	18.4	-4.4
30-34 years	13.9	9.0	4.9	13.5	11.8	1.7
35-39 years	9.7	6.9	2.7	10.0	9.8	0.2
40-44 years	8.3	5.7	2.6	7.5	7.8	-0.4
45-49 years	7.2	4.6	2.6	6.6	6.2	0.3
50-54 years	6.5	3.7	2.9	5.4	4.5	0.9
55-59 years	5.3	2.4	2.9	6.2	3.4	2.8
60-64 years	5.4	2.5	2.9	7.3	2.8	4.6
65-69 years	5.5	1.7	3.8	4.3	3.7	0.6
70-74 years	2.7	2.2	0.4	2.7	3.2	-0.5
75-79 years	1.9	1.6	0.2	2.1	2.4	-0.3
80+ years	2.4	2.4	0.1	2.9	2.6	0.3

Age (end of period)	1991 - 1996		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	5.9	6.0	-0.2
20-24 years	6.6	18.9	-12.2
25-29 years	15.5	17.3	-1.8
30-34 years	13.7	9.7	4.0
35-39 years	10.9	8.2	2.7
40-44 years	7.8	6.2	1.6
45-49 years	5.3	4.9	0.4
50-54 years	7.2	3.8	3.3
55-59 years	7.1	3.3	3.8
60-64 years	6.4	3.1	3.2
65-69 years	4.8	3.4	1.4
70-74 years	2.8	2.5	0.3
75-79 years	1.8	2.6	-0.8
80+ years	2.6	2.6	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

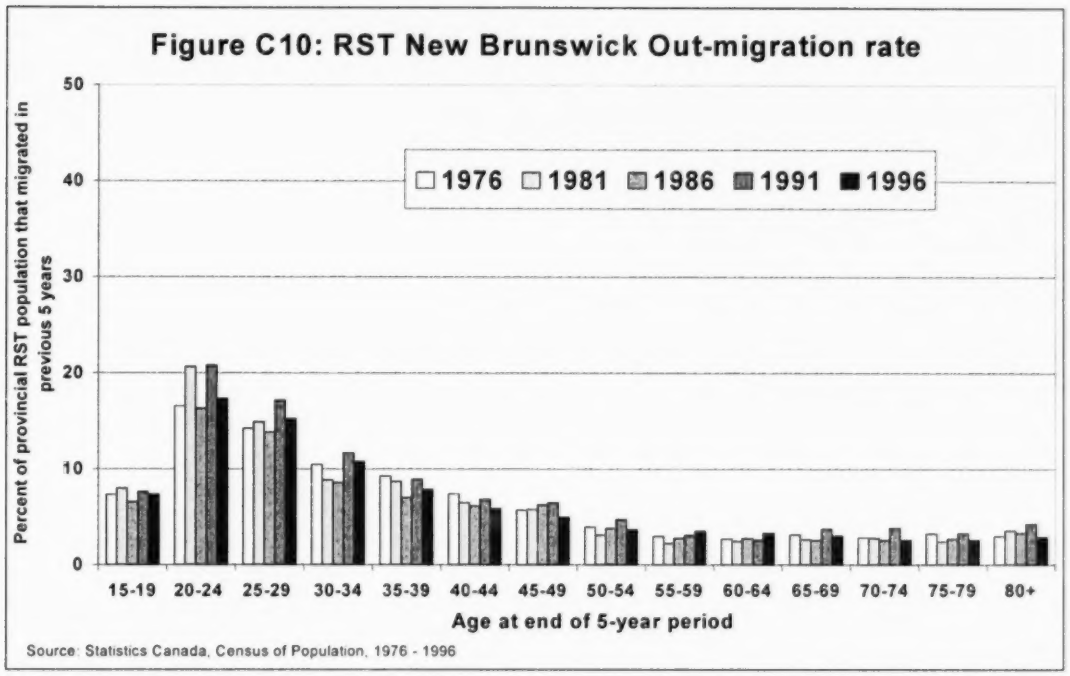


Figure C10: RST New Brunswick Out-migration rate
Percent of provincial RST population that migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

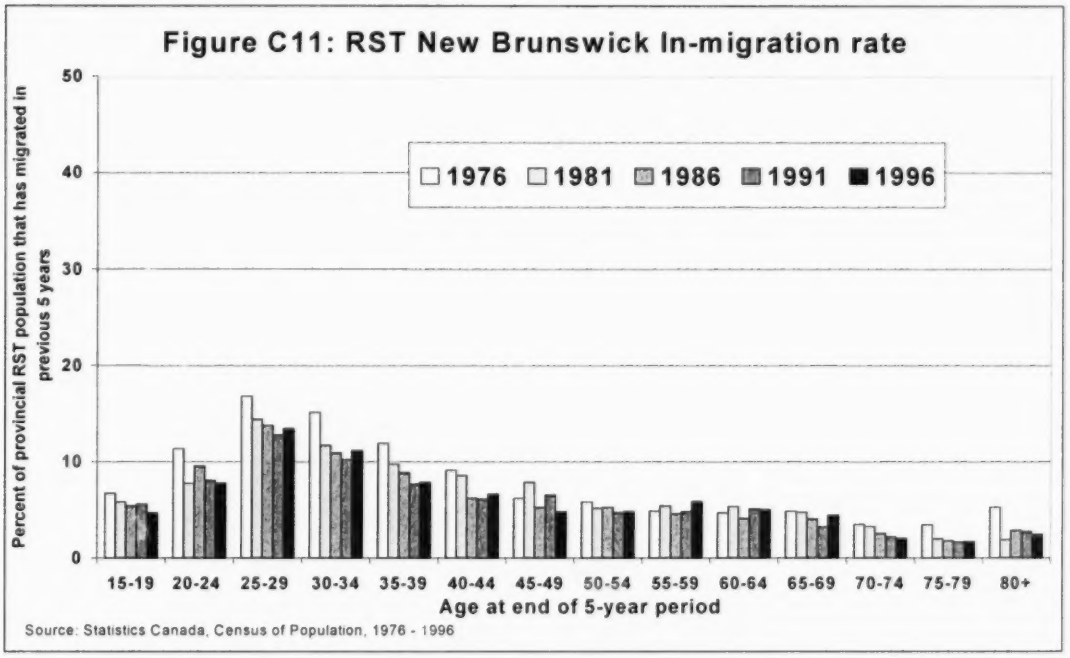


Figure C11: RST New Brunswick In-migration rate
Percent of provincial RST population that has migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

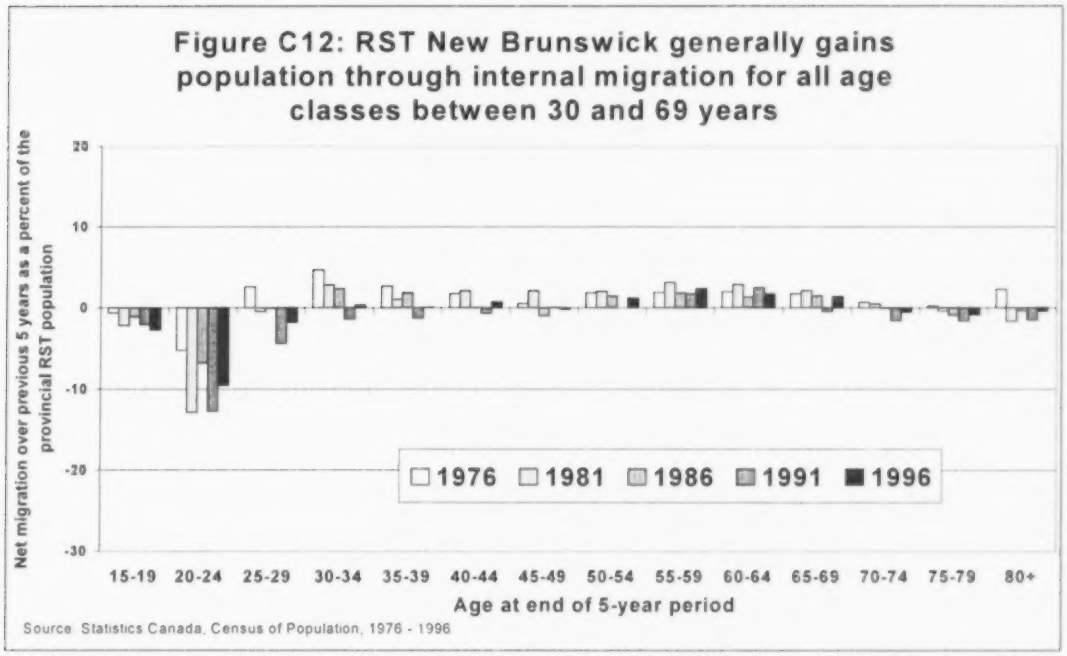


Figure C12: RST New Brunswick generally gains population through internal migration for all age classes between 30 and 69 years
Net migration over previous 5 years as a percent of the provincial RST population
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
1976
1981
1986
1991
1996
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75-79
80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Table C4: RST migration rates by age class, New Brunswick, 1971 to 1996

Age (end of period)	1971 to 1976			1976 to 1981		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	6.7	7.3	-0.6	5.8	8.0	-2.2
20-24 years	11.3	16.5	-5.2	7.7	20.6	-12.9
25-29 years	16.8	14.2	2.6	14.4	14.9	-0.5
30-34 years	15.1	10.4	4.7	11.7	8.8	2.8
35-39 years	11.9	9.2	2.7	9.8	8.7	1.1
40-44 years	9.1	7.4	1.7	8.5	6.5	2.1
45-49 years	6.2	5.7	0.5	7.9	5.8	2.1
50-54 years	5.8	3.9	1.9	5.1	3.1	2.0
55-59 years	4.8	2.9	1.9	5.4	2.2	3.2
60-64 years	4.7	2.7	2.0	5.3	2.4	2.9
65-69 years	4.8	3.1	1.7	4.7	2.6	2.1
70-74 years	3.4	2.8	0.6	3.2	2.8	0.5
75-79 years	3.4	3.2	0.2	2.0	2.4	-0.4
80+ years	5.2	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.5	-1.6

Age (end of period)	1981 to 1986			1986 to 1991		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	5.4	6.5	-1.1	5.5	7.6	-2.1
20-24 years	9.5	16.3	-6.8	8.0	20.8	-12.7
25-29 years	13.8	13.8	-0.1	12.8	17.2	-4.4
30-34 years	10.9	8.6	2.3	10.2	11.6	-1.4
35-39 years	8.9	7.0	1.8	7.6	8.9	-1.3
40-44 years	6.2	6.1	0.1	6.1	6.8	-0.7
45-49 years	5.2	6.2	-1.0	6.5	6.5	0.1
50-54 years	5.2	3.8	1.5	4.7	4.7	0.0
55-59 years	4.6	2.7	1.8	4.8	3.0	1.7
60-64 years	4.1	2.7	1.4	5.1	2.6	2.5
65-69 years	4.0	2.6	1.5	3.2	3.7	-0.5
70-74 years	2.5	2.6	0.0	2.2	3.8	-1.6
75-79 years	1.8	2.7	-0.9	1.6	3.2	-1.6
80+ years	2.9	3.2	-0.4	2.7	4.2	-1.5

Age (end of period)	1991 - 1996		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	4.6	7.3	-2.7
20-24 years	7.8	17.3	-9.6
25-29 years	13.4	15.2	-1.8
30-34 years	11.1	10.8	0.4
35-39 years	7.9	7.8	0.0
40-44 years	6.6	5.8	0.8
45-49 years	4.8	4.9	-0.2
50-54 years	4.8	3.6	1.2
55-59 years	5.9	3.5	2.4
60-64 years	5.0	3.3	1.7
65-69 years	4.4	3.0	1.4
70-74 years	2.0	2.6	-0.5
75-79 years	1.7	2.6	-0.9
80+ years	2.4	2.9	-0.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

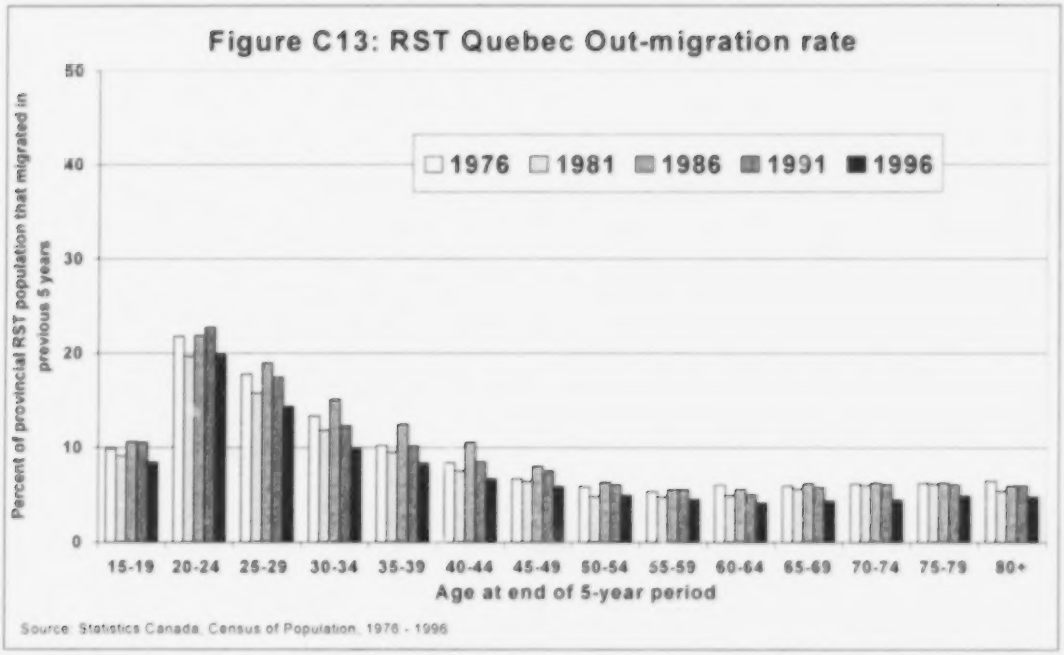


Figure C13: RST Quebec Out-migration rate
Percent of provincial RST population that migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

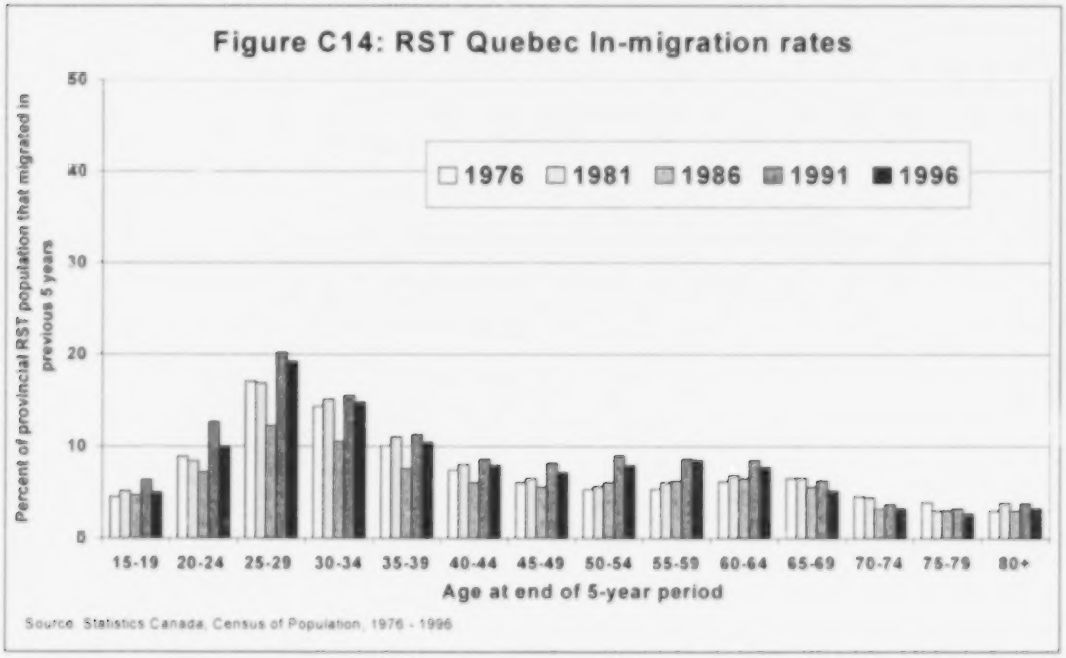
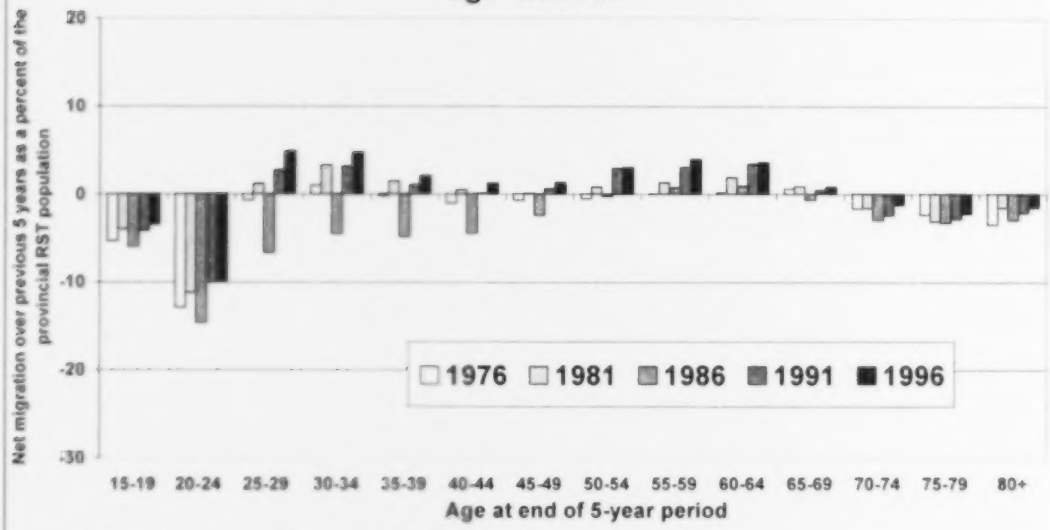


Figure C14: RST Quebec In-migration rates
Percent of provincial RST population that migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Figure C15: RST Quebec consistently gains population through internal migration only in the 55 to 64 years age classes



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Table C5: RST migration rates by age class, Quebec, 1971 to 1996

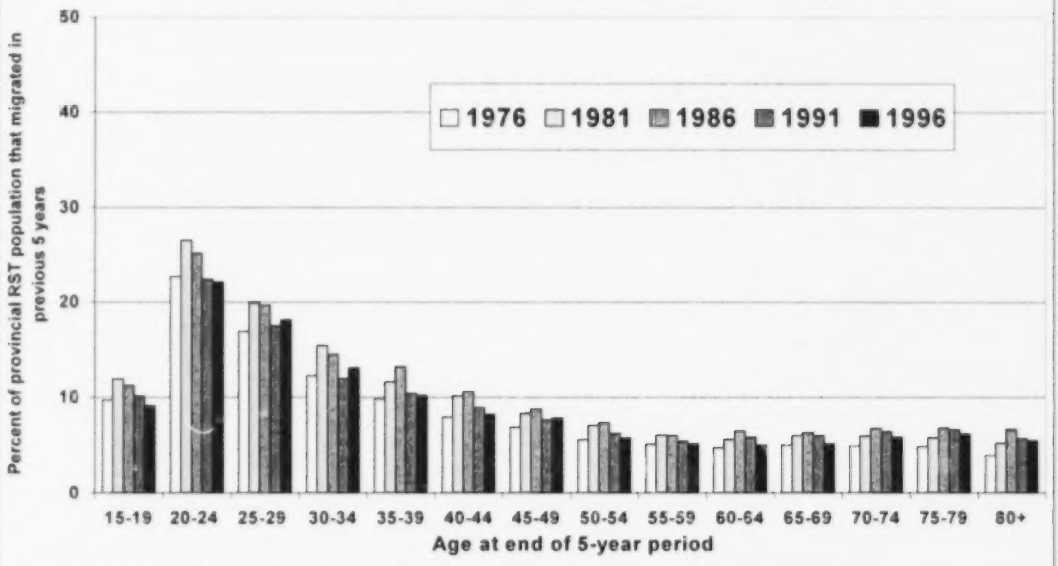
Age (end of period)	1971 to 1976			1976 to 1981		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	4.5	9.8	-5.3	5.1	9.1	-4.0
20-24 years	8.9	21.8	-12.8	8.5	19.7	-11.2
25-29 years	17.1	17.7	-0.6	16.9	15.8	1.2
30-34 years	14.3	13.3	1.0	15.1	11.8	3.3
35-39 years	10.1	10.2	-0.1	11.0	9.5	1.5
40-44 years	7.4	8.4	-1.0	8.0	7.5	0.5
45-49 years	6.0	6.7	-0.7	6.5	6.4	0.1
50-54 years	5.4	5.9	-0.5	5.6	4.8	0.8
55-59 years	5.3	5.4	0.0	6.1	4.8	1.3
60-64 years	6.2	6.0	0.2	6.8	4.9	1.9
65-69 years	6.6	5.9	0.6	6.5	5.6	0.9
70-74 years	4.5	6.2	-1.6	4.4	6.0	-1.6
75-79 years	3.9	6.2	-2.3	3.0	6.1	-3.1
80+ years	3.0	6.5	-3.5	3.8	5.4	-1.6

Age (end of period)	1981 to 1986			1986 to 1991		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	4.7	10.6	-6.0	6.4	10.5	-4.2
20-24 years	7.2	21.8	-14.6	12.7	22.7	-10.0
25-29 years	12.3	18.9	-6.7	20.1	17.4	2.7
30-34 years	10.6	15.1	-4.5	15.5	12.3	3.2
35-39 years	7.6	12.4	-4.8	11.2	10.2	1.1
40-44 years	6.1	10.5	-4.5	8.6	8.5	0.1
45-49 years	5.6	7.9	-2.4	8.1	7.5	0.6
50-54 years	6.0	6.3	-0.3	8.9	6.0	2.9
55-59 years	6.2	5.5	0.7	8.6	5.5	3.1
60-64 years	6.5	5.6	0.9	8.4	5.0	3.4
65-69 years	5.6	6.2	-0.6	6.2	5.8	0.4
70-74 years	3.2	6.2	-3.0	3.7	6.1	-2.4
75-79 years	3.0	6.2	-3.2	3.2	6.0	-2.8
80+ years	3.0	5.9	-2.9	3.8	5.9	-2.2

Age (end of period)	1991 - 1996		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	5.0	8.4	-3.4
20-24 years	9.9	19.8	-9.9
25-29 years	19.2	14.3	4.9
30-34 years	14.7	10.0	4.8
35-39 years	10.4	8.3	2.1
40-44 years	7.9	6.7	1.3
45-49 years	7.1	5.8	1.3
50-54 years	7.9	4.9	3.0
55-59 years	8.5	4.5	3.9
60-64 years	7.7	4.1	3.6
65-69 years	5.1	4.3	0.8
70-74 years	3.2	4.4	-1.2
75-79 years	2.7	4.9	-2.2
80+ years	3.2	4.8	-1.5

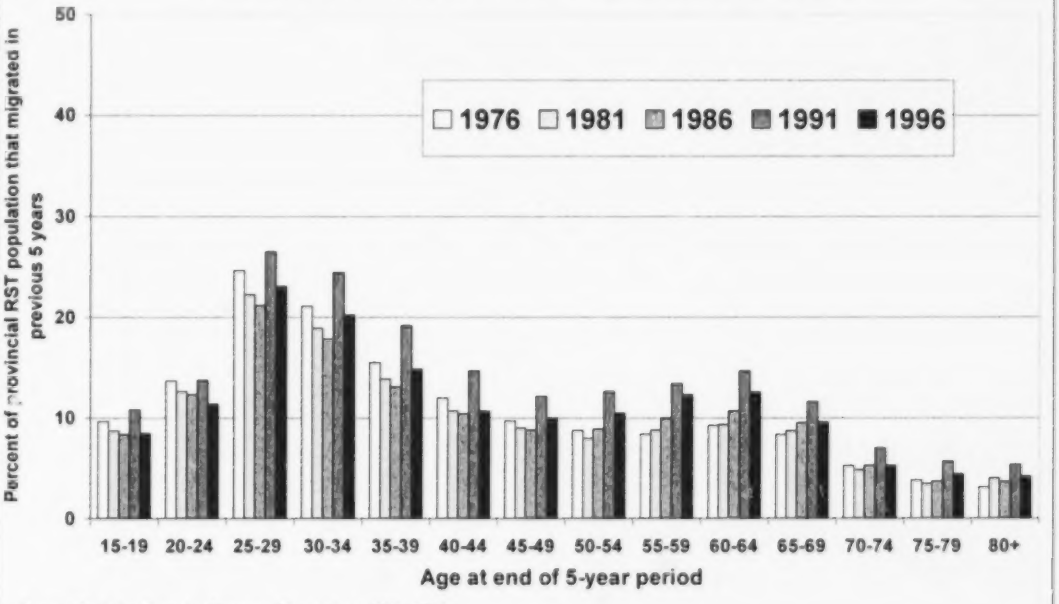
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Figure C16: RST Ontario Out-migration rate



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Figure C17: RST Ontario In-migration rate



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

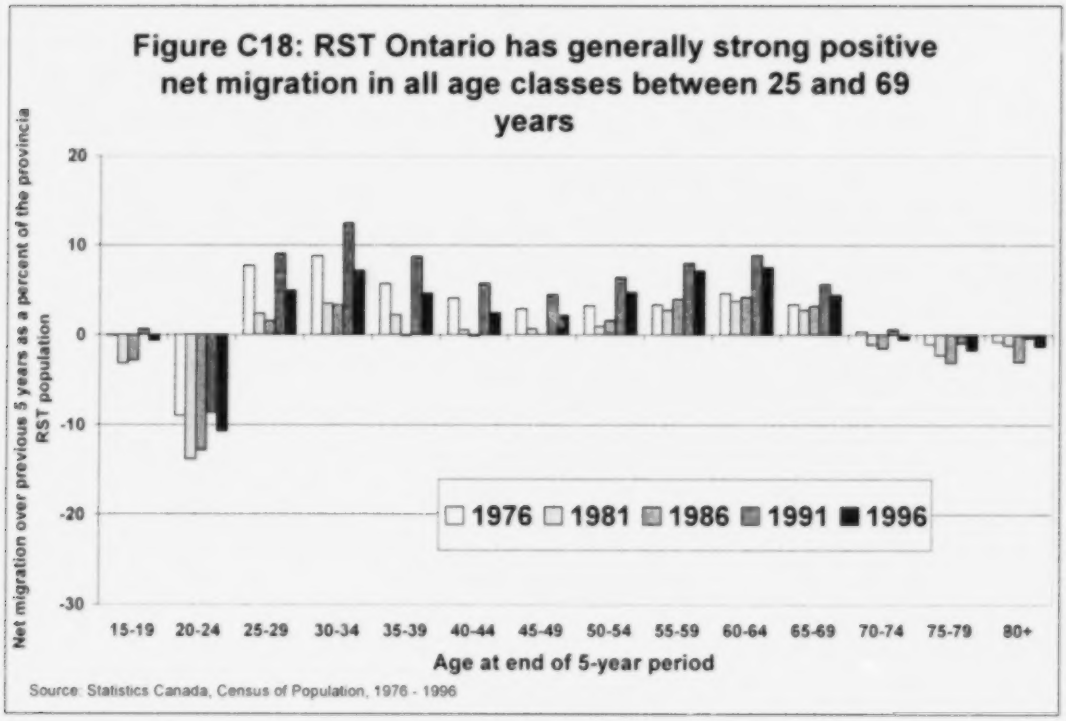


Figure C18: RST Ontario has generally strong positive net migration in all age classes between 25 and 69 years
Net migration over previous 5 years as a percent of the provincia RST population
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
1976
1981
1986
1991
1996
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75-79
80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Table C6: RST migration rates by age class, Ontario, 1971 to 1996

Age (end of period)	1971 to 1976			1976 to 1981		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	9.6	9.7	-0.1	8.7	11.9	-3.2
20-24 years	13.7	22.7	-9.0	12.6	26.5	-13.8
25-29 years	24.6	16.9	7.7	22.2	19.9	2.4
30-34 years	21.1	12.3	8.8	18.9	15.4	3.5
35-39 years	15.5	9.8	5.6	13.8	11.6	2.2
40-44 years	12.0	7.9	4.1	10.7	10.1	0.6
45-49 years	9.7	6.8	2.9	9.0	8.3	0.7
50-54 years	8.8	5.6	3.2	8.0	7.0	0.9
55-59 years	8.4	5.1	3.3	8.8	6.0	2.8
60-64 years	9.2	4.7	4.6	9.3	5.6	3.8
65-69 years	8.3	5.0	3.4	8.7	6.0	2.7
70-74 years	5.2	4.9	0.3	4.8	5.9	-1.1
75-79 years	3.8	4.8	-1.0	3.5	5.8	-2.3
80+ years	3.1	3.9	-0.8	4.0	5.2	-1.2

Age (end of period)	1981 to 1986			1986 to 1991		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	8.4	11.2	-2.9	10.8	10.1	0.7
20-24 years	12.3	25.1	-12.8	13.7	22.4	-8.7
25-29 years	21.2	19.7	1.5	26.5	17.5	9.0
30-34 years	17.8	14.5	3.3	24.4	11.9	12.4
35-39 years	13.1	13.2	-0.1	19.1	10.4	8.7
40-44 years	10.4	10.6	-0.2	14.6	8.9	5.7
45-49 years	8.8	8.7	0.0	12.1	7.7	4.4
50-54 years	8.9	7.3	1.6	12.6	6.2	6.4
55-59 years	9.9	6.0	4.0	13.4	5.4	8.0
60-64 years	10.7	6.5	4.2	14.6	5.8	8.8
65-69 years	9.5	6.3	3.2	11.6	6.0	5.6
70-74 years	5.3	6.7	-1.5	7.0	6.4	0.6
75-79 years	3.7	6.8	-3.1	5.7	6.6	-0.9
80+ years	3.7	6.7	-3.0	5.3	5.7	-0.4

Age (end of period)	1991 - 1996		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	8.5	9.1	-0.7
20-24 years	11.4	22.1	-10.7
25-29 years	23.0	18.1	4.9
30-34 years	20.2	13.1	7.1
35-39 years	14.8	10.2	4.6
40-44 years	10.7	8.2	2.4
45-49 years	10.0	7.8	2.2
50-54 years	10.5	5.7	4.7
55-59 years	12.3	5.1	7.1
60-64 years	12.5	5.0	7.5
65-69 years	9.6	5.1	4.4
70-74 years	5.3	5.8	-0.5
75-79 years	4.4	6.2	-1.7
80+ years	4.2	5.5	-1.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

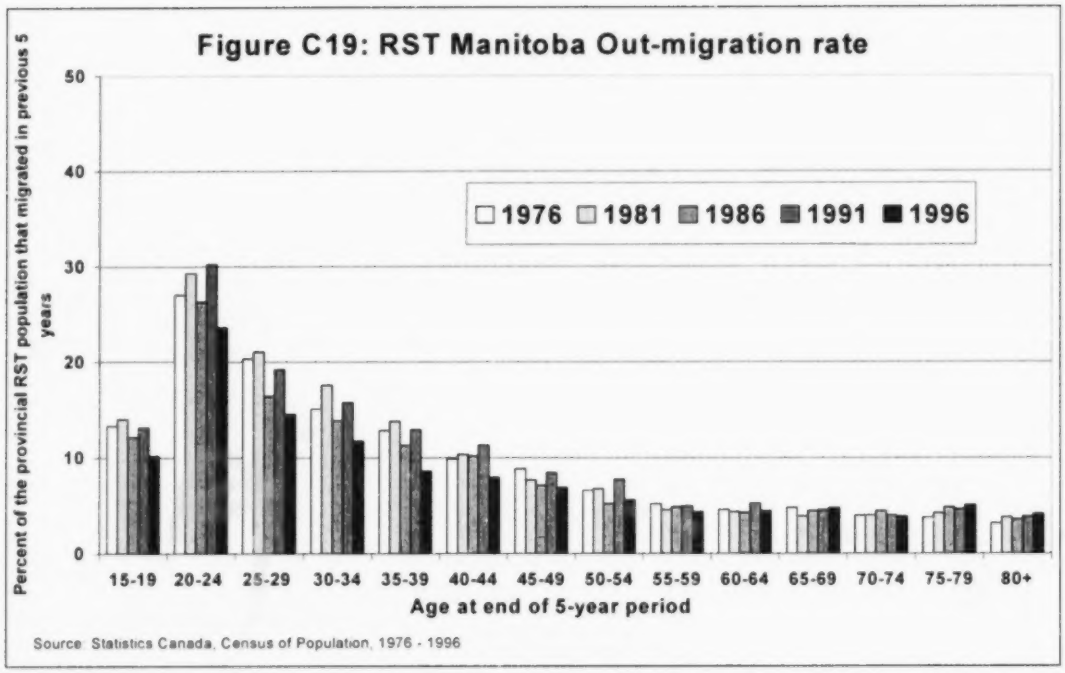


Figure C19: RST Manitoba Out-migration rate
Percent of the provincial RST population that migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

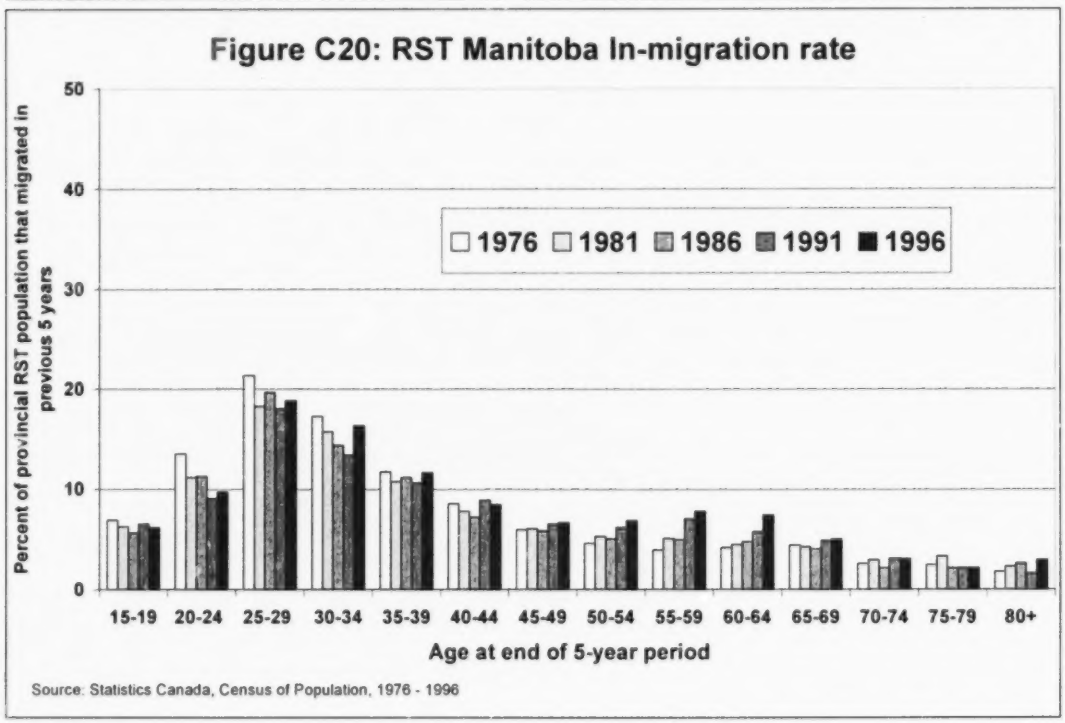
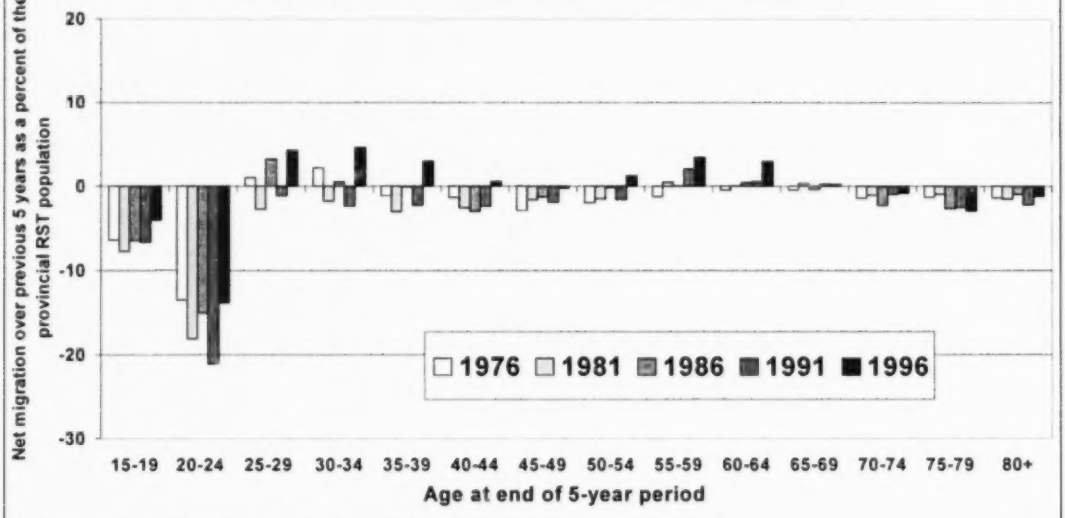


Figure C20: RST Manitoba In-migration rate
Percent of provincial RST population that migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Figure C21: With the exception of the 25 to 34 years and 55 to 64 years age classes, RST Manitoba generally looses population through internal migration



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Table C7: RST migration rates by age class, Manitoba, 1971 to 1996

Age (end of period)	1971 to 1976			1976 to 1981		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	6.9	13.3	-6.4	6.3	14.0	-7.7
20-24 years	13.5	27.0	-13.5	11.1	29.3	-18.1
25-29 years	21.3	20.3	1.0	18.3	21.0	-2.7
30-34 years	17.3	15.1	2.2	15.7	17.5	-1.8
35-39 years	11.7	12.8	-1.1	10.7	13.8	-3.0
40-44 years	8.6	9.9	-1.3	7.8	10.3	-2.6
45-49 years	5.9	8.8	-2.9	6.1	7.7	-1.6
50-54 years	4.6	6.6	-2.0	5.3	6.8	-1.5
55-59 years	3.9	5.2	-1.2	5.1	4.6	0.5
60-64 years	4.2	4.6	-0.4	4.4	4.4	0.1
65-69 years	4.4	4.8	-0.4	4.2	3.9	0.3
70-74 years	2.5	3.9	-1.4	2.9	4.0	-1.1
75-79 years	2.5	3.8	-1.3	3.3	4.2	-0.9
80+ years	1.8	3.2	-1.4	2.3	3.8	-1.5

Age (end of period)	1981 to 1986			1986 to 1991		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	5.7	12.2	-6.5	6.5	13.2	-6.6
20-24 years	11.3	26.3	-15.0	9.1	30.2	-21.1
25-29 years	19.7	16.5	3.2	18.0	19.2	-1.2
30-34 years	14.4	13.9	0.5	13.4	15.8	-2.3
35-39 years	11.2	11.3	-0.1	10.6	12.9	-2.3
40-44 years	7.2	10.2	-3.0	8.9	11.3	-2.4
45-49 years	5.8	7.1	-1.3	6.5	8.4	-1.9
50-54 years	5.1	5.2	-0.2	6.2	7.7	-1.6
55-59 years	4.9	4.9	0.1	7.0	5.0	2.1
60-64 years	4.8	4.3	0.5	5.8	5.2	0.5
65-69 years	4.1	4.4	-0.4	4.9	4.6	0.3
70-74 years	2.2	4.5	-2.3	3.1	4.0	-1.0
75-79 years	2.2	4.8	-2.7	2.2	4.7	-2.5
80+ years	2.6	3.6	-1.0	1.6	3.9	-2.2

Age (end of period)	1991 - 1996		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	6.2	10.2	-4.0
20-24 years	9.7	23.6	-13.9
25-29 years	18.8	14.5	4.3
30-34 years	16.3	11.7	4.6
35-39 years	11.6	8.6	3.0
40-44 years	8.5	7.9	0.5
45-49 years	6.7	6.9	-0.2
50-54 years	6.9	5.6	1.3
55-59 years	7.8	4.4	3.4
60-64 years	7.4	4.4	3.0
65-69 years	5.0	4.8	0.2
70-74 years	3.0	3.9	-0.8
75-79 years	2.2	5.1	-2.9
80+ years	2.9	4.1	-1.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

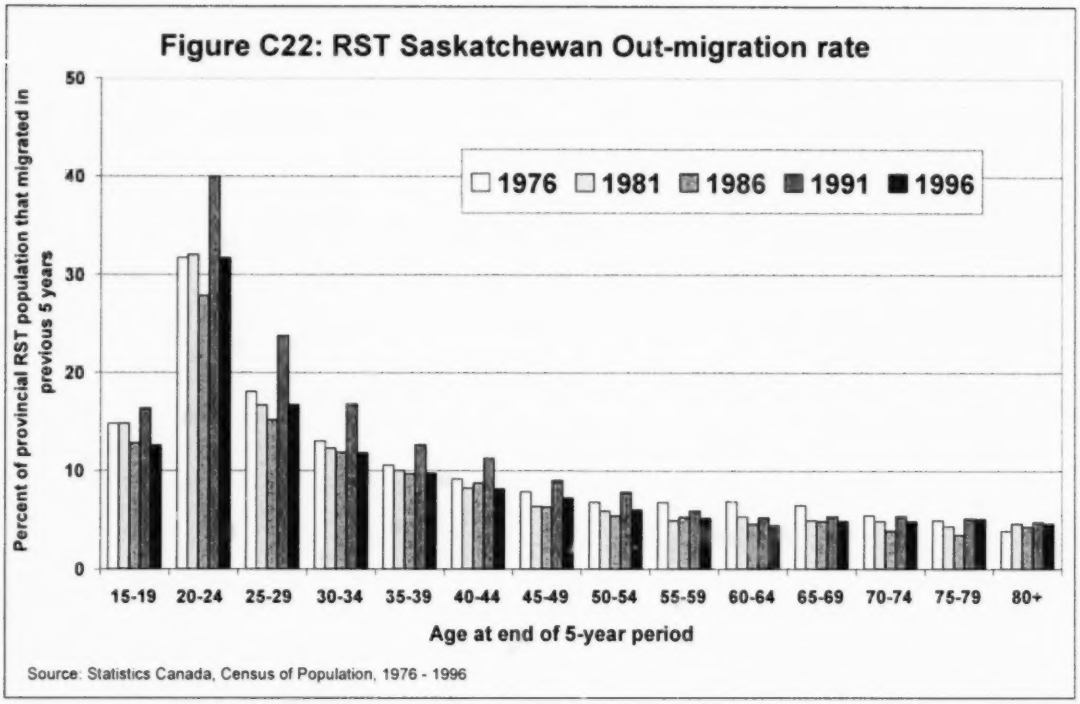


Figure C22: RST Saskatchewan Out-migration rate
Percent of provincial RST population that migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

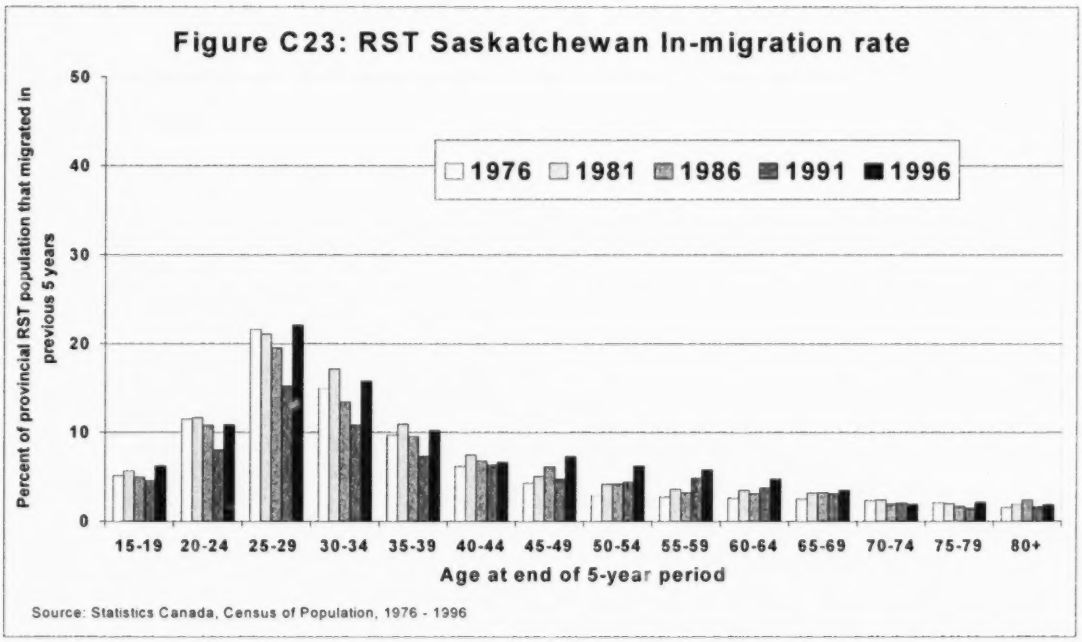


Figure C23: RST Saskatchewan In-migration rate
Percent of provincial RST population that migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

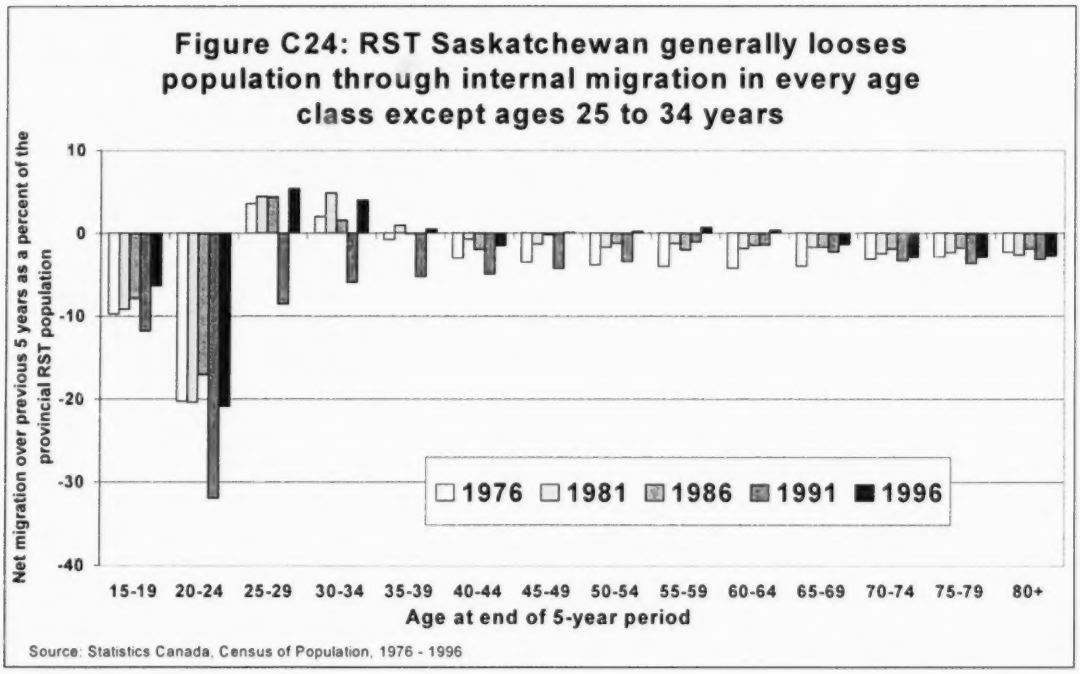


Figure C24: RST Saskatchewan generally looses population through internal migration in every age class except ages 25 to 34 years
Net migration over previous 5 years as a percent of the provincial RST population
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
1976
1981
1986
1991
1996
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75-79
80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Table C8: RST migration rates by age class, Saskatchewan, 1971 to 1996

Age (end of period)	1971 to 1976			1976 to 1981		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	5.1	14.8	-9.7	5.7	14.9	-9.2
20-24 years	11.5	31.7	-20.2	11.7	32.1	-20.4
25-29 years	21.6	18.0	3.6	21.1	16.7	4.4
30-34 years	15.0	13.0	2.0	17.1	12.3	4.8
35-39 years	9.7	10.5	-0.8	10.9	10.0	0.9
40-44 years	6.2	9.2	-3.0	7.5	8.2	-0.8
45-49 years	4.3	7.9	-3.5	5.0	6.4	-1.3
50-54 years	2.9	6.8	-3.8	4.2	5.9	-1.8
55-59 years	2.7	6.7	-4.0	3.6	4.9	-1.3
60-64 years	2.6	6.8	-4.2	3.5	5.3	-1.9
65-69 years	2.5	6.5	-4.0	3.2	4.9	-1.8
70-74 years	2.3	5.4	-3.1	2.4	4.9	-2.5
75-79 years	2.1	4.9	-2.9	2.0	4.4	-2.4
80+ years	1.6	3.9	-2.3	1.9	4.6	-2.7

Age (end of period)	1981 to 1986			1986 to 1991		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	4.9	12.8	-7.9	4.6	16.4	-11.8
20-24 years	10.8	27.9	-17.1	8.0	39.9	-31.9
25-29 years	19.5	15.2	4.3	15.2	23.8	-8.6
30-34 years	13.4	11.9	1.6	10.8	16.8	-6.0
35-39 years	9.6	9.7	-0.1	7.4	12.6	-5.2
40-44 years	6.8	8.8	-2.0	6.3	11.3	-4.9
45-49 years	6.1	6.3	-0.2	4.7	9.0	-4.3
50-54 years	4.2	5.5	-1.3	4.4	7.8	-3.4
55-59 years	3.2	5.3	-2.0	4.8	5.9	-1.1
60-64 years	3.1	4.6	-1.5	3.8	5.2	-1.5
65-69 years	3.2	4.9	-1.7	3.1	5.3	-2.2
70-74 years	1.9	3.9	-1.9	2.1	5.4	-3.3
75-79 years	1.7	3.5	-1.8	1.5	5.1	-3.7
80+ years	2.4	4.3	-1.9	1.6	4.8	-3.2

Age (end of period)	1991 - 1996		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	6.2	12.6	-6.4
20-24 years	10.9	31.7	-20.9
25-29 years	22.1	16.7	5.3
30-34 years	15.8	11.8	4.0
35-39 years	10.2	9.8	0.5
40-44 years	6.6	8.1	-1.5
45-49 years	7.3	7.2	0.1
50-54 years	6.2	6.0	0.2
55-59 years	5.8	5.1	0.7
60-64 years	4.8	4.5	0.3
65-69 years	3.5	4.9	-1.4
70-74 years	1.9	4.8	-2.9
75-79 years	2.2	5.1	-2.9
80+ years	1.8	4.6	-2.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

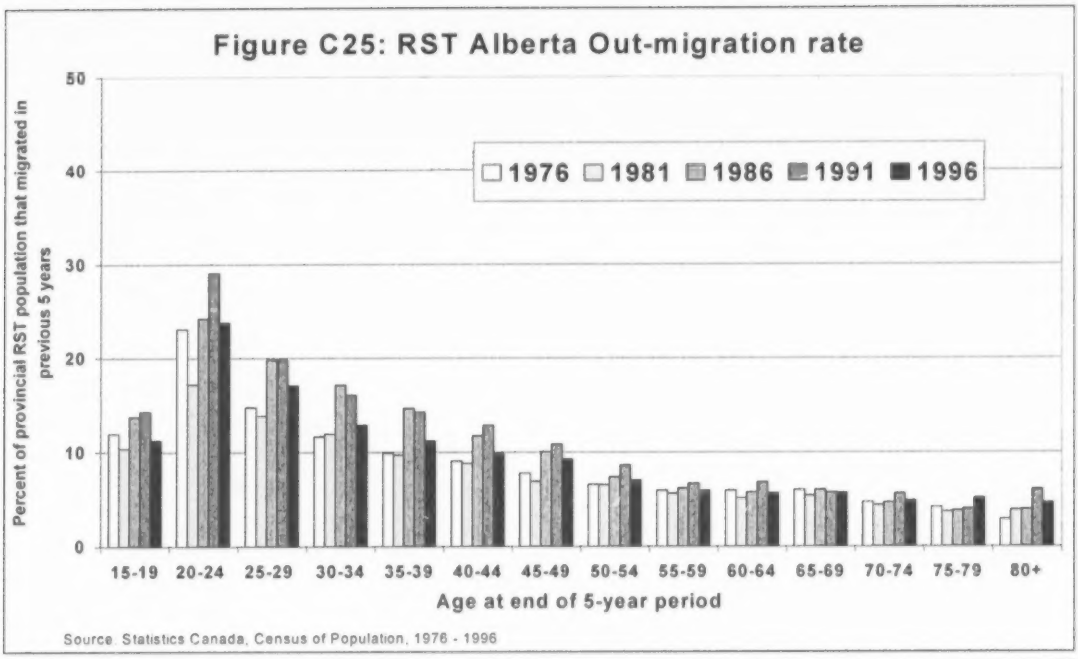


Figure C25: RST Alberta Out-migration rate
Percent of provincial RST population that migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

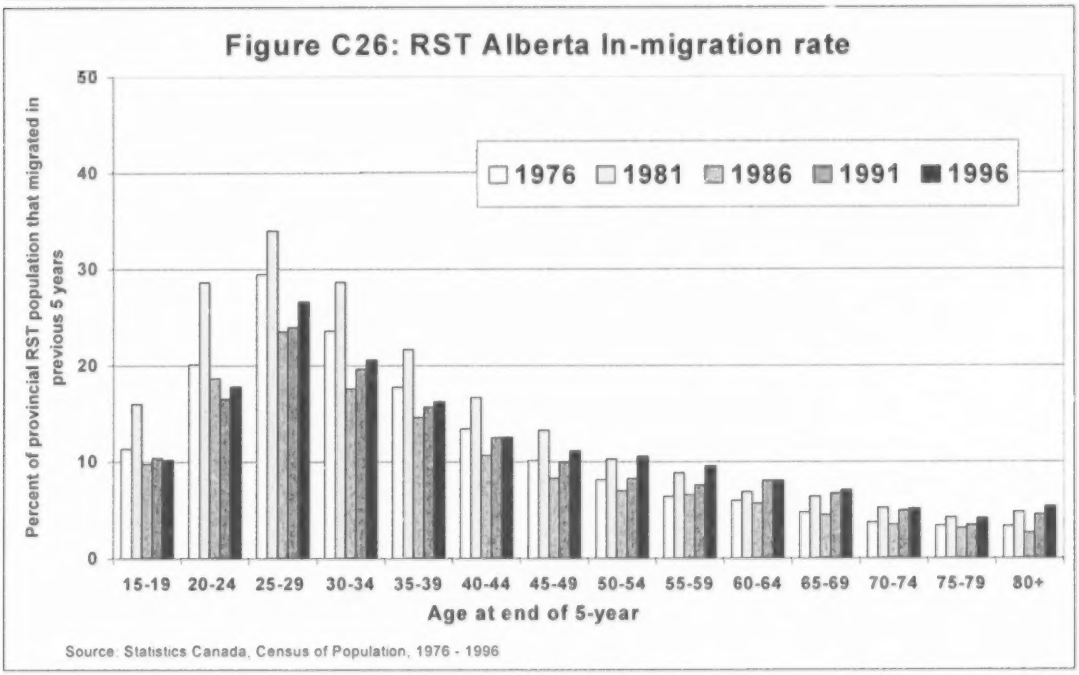


Figure C26: RST Alberta In-migration rate
Percent of provincial RST population that migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80+
Age at end of 5-year
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

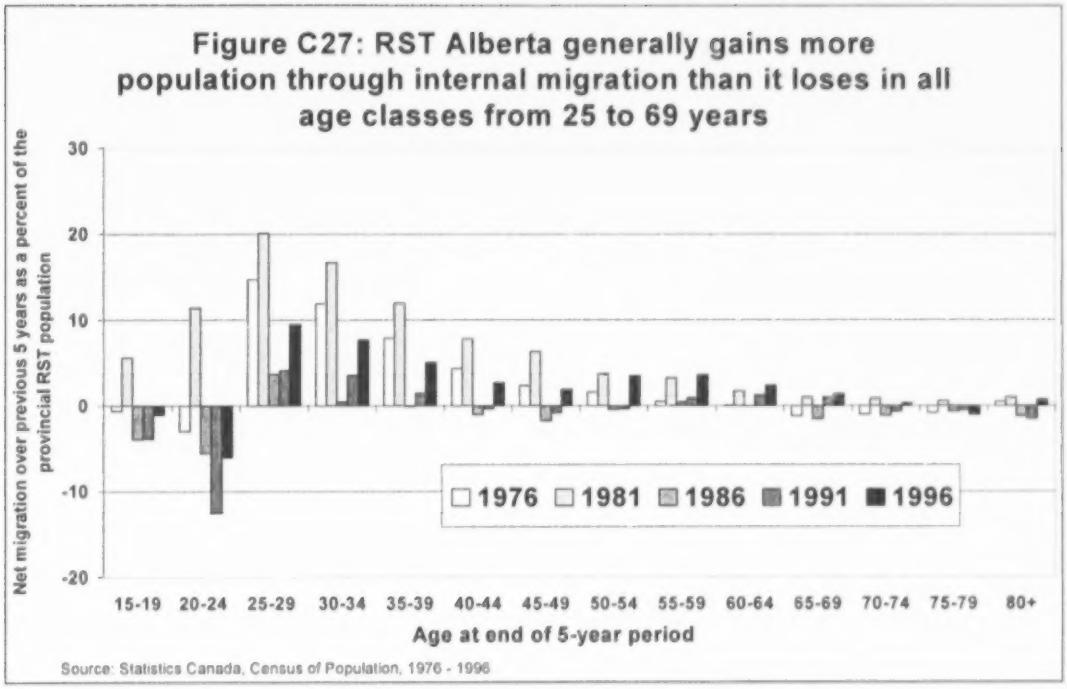


Figure C27: RST Alberta generally gains more population through internal migration than it loses in all age classes from 25 to 69 years
Net migration over previous 5 years as a percent of the provincial RST population
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
1976
1981
1986
1991
1996
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75-79
80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Table C9: RST migration rates by age class, Alberta, 1971 to 1996

Age (end of period)	1971 to 1976			1976 to 1981		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	11.3	11.9	-0.6	16.0	10.4	5.6
20-24 years	20.0	23.1	-3.0	28.6	17.2	11.4
25-29 years	29.4	14.7	14.7	33.9	13.9	20.1
30-34 years	23.5	11.6	11.9	28.6	11.9	16.7
35-39 years	17.7	9.9	7.9	21.6	9.7	11.9
40-44 years	13.4	9.0	4.3	16.6	8.8	7.8
45-49 years	10.1	7.7	2.4	13.3	6.9	6.4
50-54 years	8.1	6.5	1.6	10.2	6.5	3.7
55-59 years	6.4	5.9	0.5	8.8	5.6	3.2
60-64 years	5.9	5.9	0.0	6.8	5.1	1.7
65-69 years	4.7	6.0	-1.2	6.3	5.4	1.0
70-74 years	3.7	4.7	-1.0	5.2	4.4	0.8
75-79 years	3.4	4.2	-0.8	4.2	3.7	0.5
80+ years	3.3	2.8	0.4	4.8	3.8	0.9

Age (end of period)	1981 to 1986			1986 to 1991		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	9.8	13.8	-4.0	10.4	14.3	-3.9
20-24 years	18.6	24.2	-5.6	16.5	29.0	-12.5
25-29 years	23.5	19.8	3.7	23.9	19.8	4.1
30-34 years	17.6	17.1	0.4	19.6	16.1	3.5
35-39 years	14.6	14.7	-0.1	15.7	14.2	1.4
40-44 years	10.6	11.7	-1.1	12.5	12.9	-0.4
45-49 years	8.3	10.0	-1.8	10.0	10.8	-0.8
50-54 years	7.0	7.4	-0.4	8.2	8.6	-0.4
55-59 years	6.6	6.1	0.4	7.5	6.6	0.9
60-64 years	5.7	5.7	-0.1	8.0	6.8	1.2
65-69 years	4.5	6.0	-1.5	6.7	5.7	1.0
70-74 years	3.5	4.6	-1.2	4.9	5.6	-0.7
75-79 years	3.1	3.8	-0.7	3.4	4.0	-0.6
80+ years	2.6	3.9	-1.2	4.5	6.0	-1.5

Age (end of period)	1991 - 1996		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	10.1	11.2	-1.1
20-24 years	17.8	23.8	-6.0
25-29 years	26.6	17.1	9.5
30-34 years	20.5	12.9	7.7
35-39 years	16.2	11.2	5.0
40-44 years	12.5	9.8	2.7
45-49 years	11.1	9.2	1.9
50-54 years	10.5	7.0	3.5
55-59 years	9.5	5.9	3.6
60-64 years	8.0	5.7	2.4
65-69 years	7.0	5.7	1.3
70-74 years	5.1	4.8	0.3
75-79 years	4.1	5.1	-1.0
80+ years	5.3	4.6	0.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

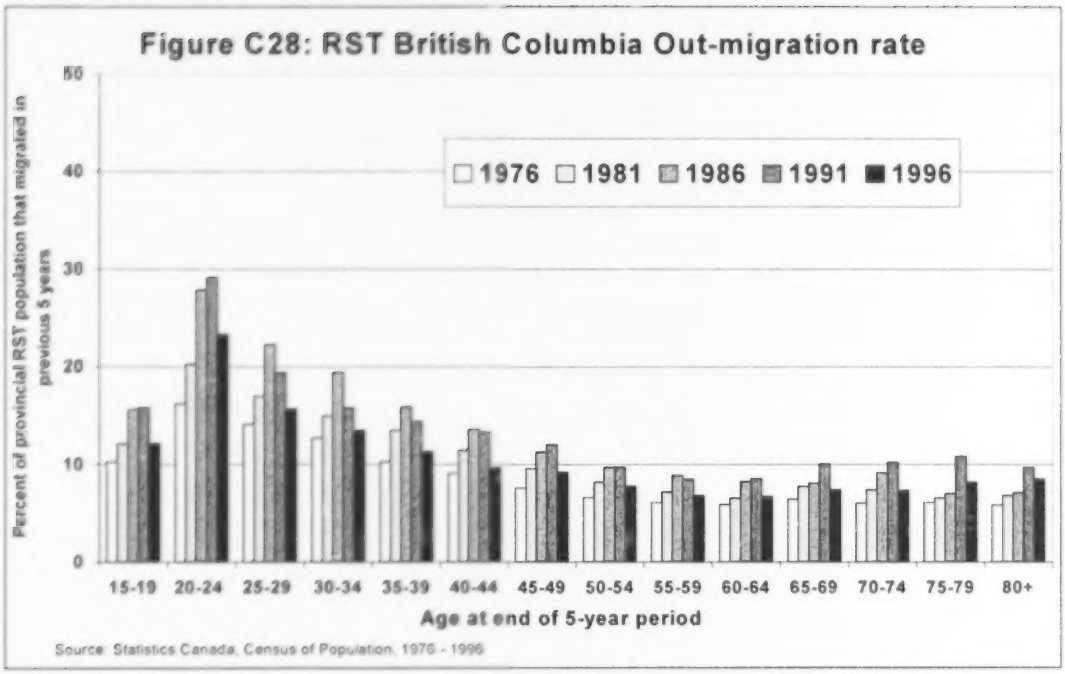


Figure C28: RST British Columbia Out-migration rate
Percent of provincial RST population that migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

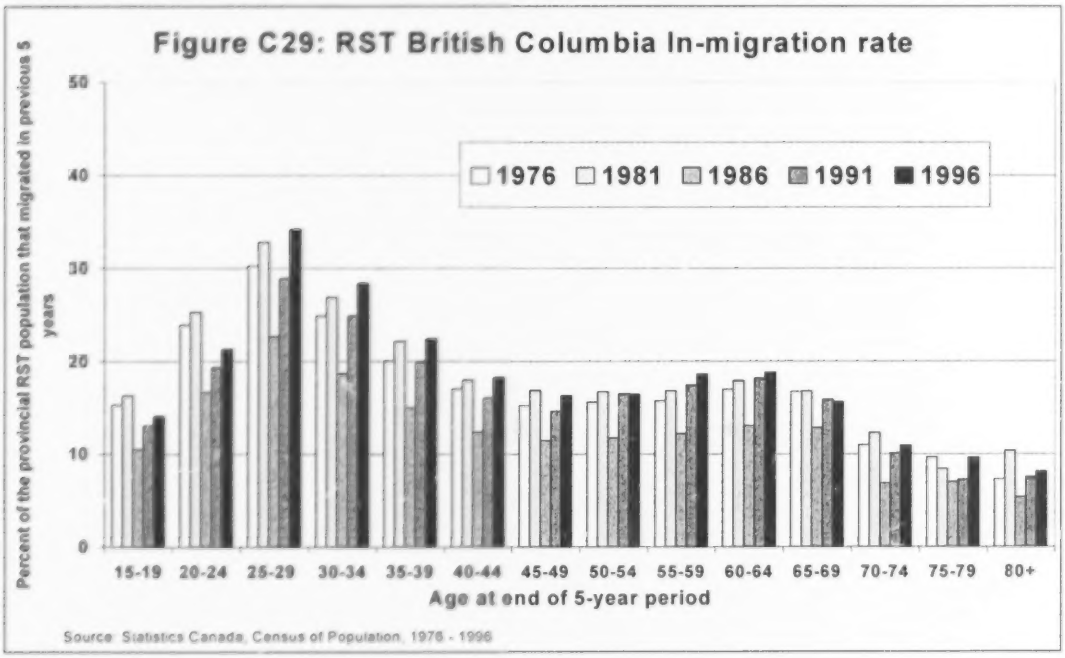


Figure C29: RST British Columbia In-migration rate
Percent of the provincial RST population that migrated in previous 5 years
50
40
30
20
10
0
1976 1981 1986 1991 1996
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

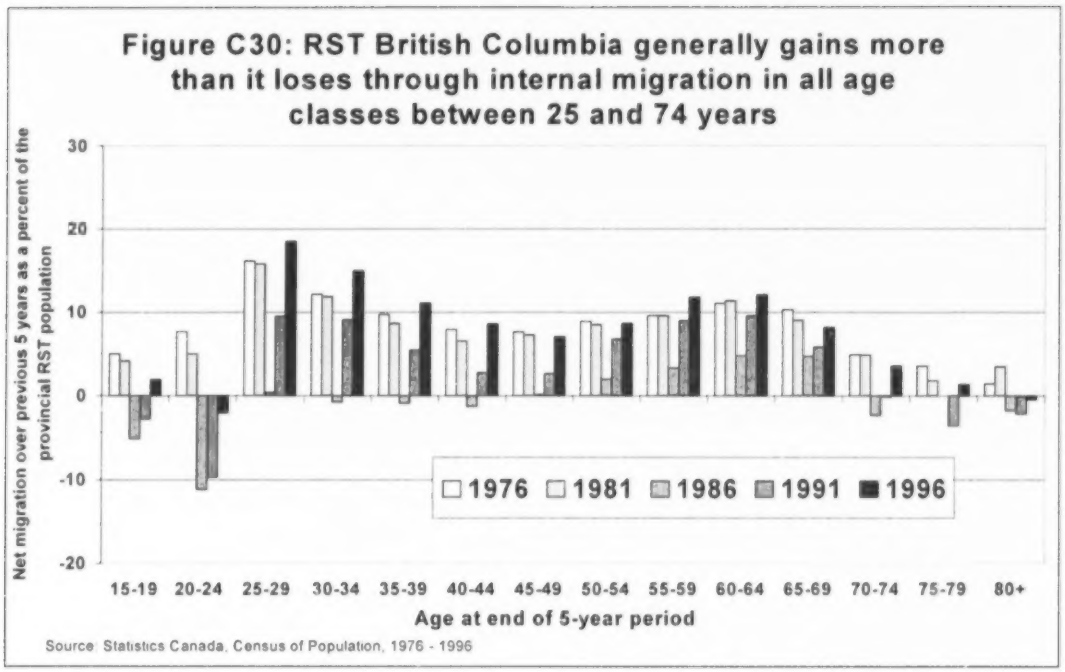


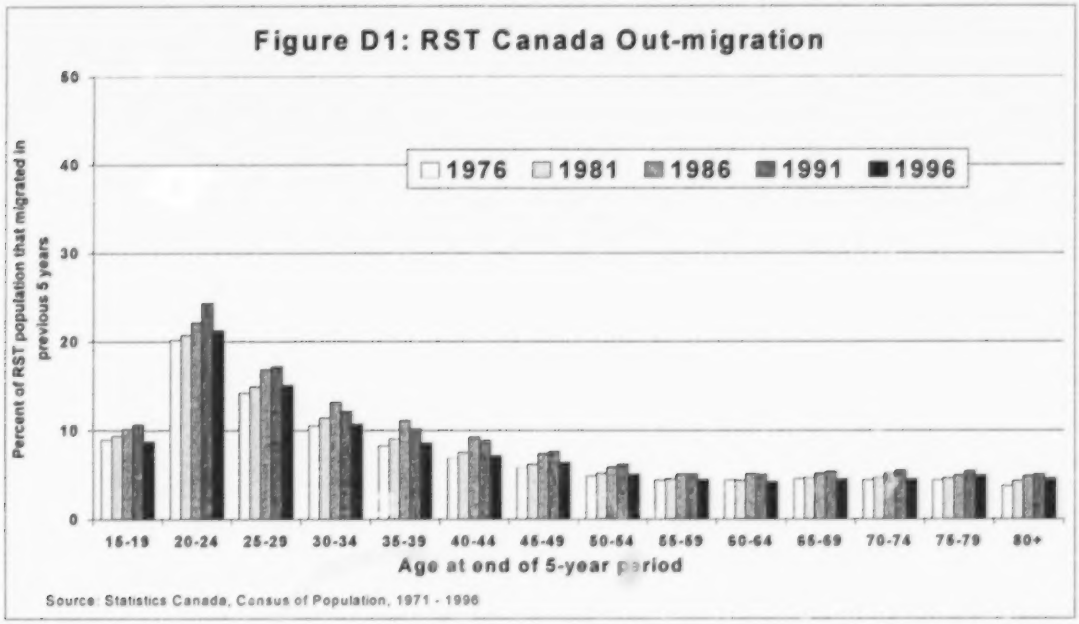
Figure C30: RST British Columbia generally gains more than it loses through internal migration in all age classes between 25 and 74 years
Net migration over previous 5 years as a percent of the provincial RST population
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
1976
1981
1986
1991
1996
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75-79
80+
Age at end of 5-year period
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Table C10: RST migration rates by age class, British Columbia, 1971 to 1996

Age (end of period)	1971 to 1976			1976 to 1981		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	15.3	10.3	5.0	16.3	12.1	4.2
20-24 years	23.9	16.2	7.7	25.3	20.2	5.0
25-29 years	30.2	14.1	16.1	32.8	17.0	15.8
30-34 years	24.9	12.7	12.2	26.9	15.0	11.9
35-39 years	20.0	10.3	9.7	22.1	13.5	8.6
40-44 years	17.0	9.1	7.9	17.9	11.4	6.5
45-49 years	15.2	7.6	7.6	16.8	9.6	7.3
50-54 years	15.5	6.6	8.9	16.7	8.2	8.5
55-59 years	15.7	6.1	9.6	16.8	7.2	9.6
60-64 years	16.9	5.9	11.0	17.9	6.5	11.4
65-69 years	16.7	6.4	10.3	16.7	7.7	9.0
70-74 years	10.9	6.0	4.9	12.3	7.4	4.9
75-79 years	9.6	6.1	3.5	8.4	6.6	1.8
80+ years	7.3	5.8	1.5	10.3	6.8	3.5
Age (end of period)	1981 to 1986			1986 to 1991		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	10.5	15.6	-5.1	13.1	15.8	-2.7
20-24 years	16.7	27.8	-11.2	19.4	29.1	-9.7
25-29 years	22.6	22.2	0.4	28.9	19.3	9.5
30-34 years	18.7	19.4	-0.7	24.9	15.8	9.1
35-39 years	15.0	15.9	-0.9	19.8	14.4	5.5
40-44 years	12.3	13.6	-1.2	16.0	13.2	2.8
45-49 years	11.4	11.3	0.2	14.6	12.0	2.6
50-54 years	11.7	9.7	2.0	16.5	9.7	6.8
55-59 years	12.2	8.8	3.4	17.4	8.4	9.0
60-64 years	13.0	8.2	4.8	18.1	8.5	9.6
65-69 years	12.8	8.1	4.7	15.8	10.0	5.8
70-74 years	6.8	9.1	-2.3	10.1	10.2	-0.1
75-79 years	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.2	10.8	-3.6
80+ years	5.3	7.1	-1.8	7.5	9.6	-2.2
Age (end of period)	1991 - 1996					
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration			
15-19 years	14.1	12.1	2.0			
20-24 years	21.3	23.3	-2.0			
25-29 years	34.1	15.7	18.5			
30-34 years	28.4	13.4	14.9			
35-39 years	22.4	11.3	11.1			
40-44 years	18.2	9.6	8.6			
45-49 years	16.2	9.2	7.0			
50-54 years	16.4	7.8	8.6			
55-59 years	18.6	6.8	11.8			
60-64 years	18.8	6.7	12.1			
65-69 years	15.6	7.4	8.2			
70-74 years	10.9	7.3	3.5			
75-79 years	9.6	8.2	1.4			
80+ years	8.0	8.5	-0.5			

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 - 1996

Appendix D: Migration rates by selected characteristics to and from Rural and Small Town Areas, Canada, 1966 - 1996



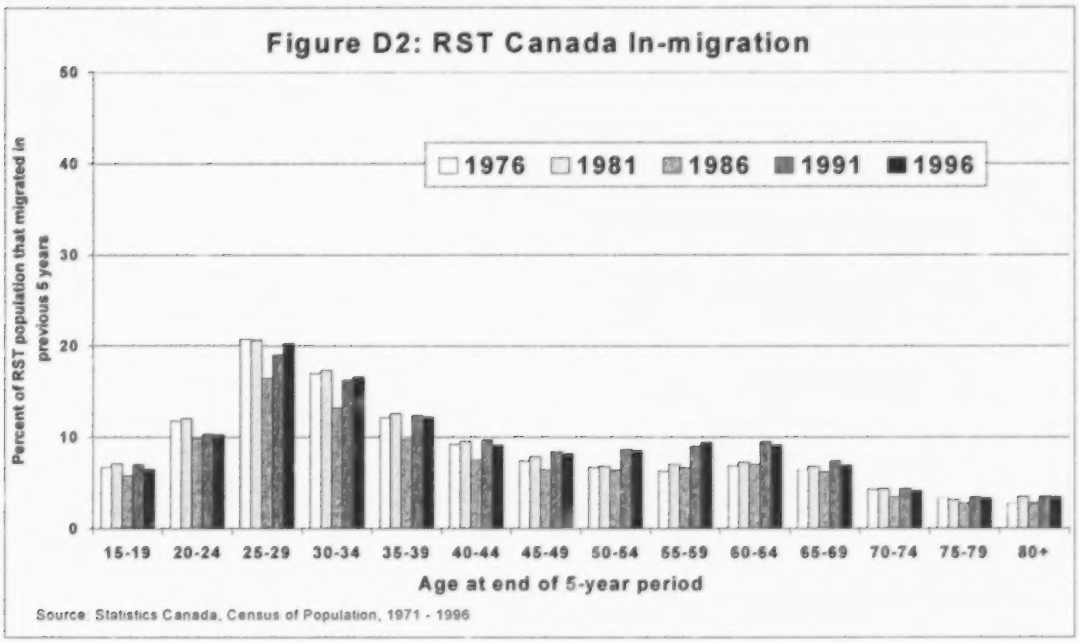
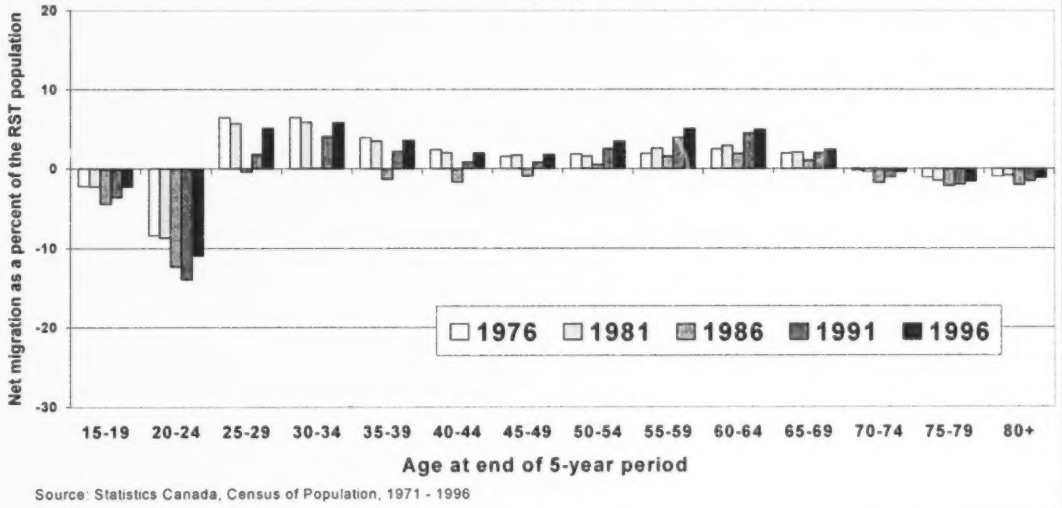


Figure D3: RST Canada generally gains population through internal migration in every age class from 25 to 69 years



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Table D1: RST migration rates by selected characteristics, Canada, 1966 to 1976

Age (end of period)	1966 to 1971			1971 to 1976		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	4.3	12.8	-8.6	7.4	9.8	-2.4
20-24 years	9.8	36.7	-27.0	14.7	25.3	-10.5
25-29 years	15.6	25.7	-10.1	24.1	16.6	7.5
30-34 years	11.7	16.9	-5.2	19.0	11.8	7.2
35-39 years	8.6	12.9	-4.3	13.3	9.0	4.2
40-44 years	6.5	10.8	-4.3	9.9	7.4	2.5
45-49 years	5.3	9.4	-4.1	7.8	6.2	1.6
50-54 years	4.7	7.8	-3.0	7.0	5.1	1.9
55-59 years	4.5	6.6	-2.1	6.6	4.6	2.0
60-64 years	4.7	6.1	-1.3	7.2	4.6	2.6
65-69 years	5.3	6.0	-0.7	6.8	4.8	2.0
70-74 years	3.6	5.8	-2.2	4.5	4.6	-0.2
75-79 years	2.9	5.8	-2.9	3.5	4.6	-1.1
80+ years	3.1	6.6	-3.4	2.9	3.9	-1.0
Education (end of period)						
University degree	18.1	41	-22.9	34.8	28.4	6.5
Some university	10.7	28.9	-18.2	20.9	20.3	0.7
University	13.3	33.2	-19.9	25.3	22.8	2.5
Non-university certificate	..	..	..	20.1	17.2	2.9
Some non-university	..	..	..	17.5	16.5	1
Trade certificate	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-secondary	10.4	27.9	-17.4	18.6	16.9	2.1
High school certificate	..	..	..	14.9	14.8	0.1
Grade 9 - 13 without certificate	..	..	..	12	9.4	2.6
Grade 9 - 13	7	18.1	-11	12.8	10.8	2
Less than grade 9	3.8	8.4	-4.6	6.3	4.7	1.6
Labour Force Activity (end of period)						
Employed	7	19	-12	13.9	12.5	1.4
Unemployed	7.5	22	-14.5	16.1	14.8	1.3
Not in labour force	5.9	12.5	-6.6	10.9	8.2	2.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Table D2: RST migration rates by selected characteristics, Canada, 1976 to 1986

Age (end of period)	1976 to 1981			1981 to 1986		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	7.8	10.4	-2.5	6.4	11.4	-4.9
20-24 years	15.2	26.2	-11.0	12.6	28.5	-15.8
25-29 years	24.2	17.5	6.7	19.8	20.2	-0.5
30-34 years	19.5	12.9	6.6	15.2	15.1	0.1
35-39 years	13.8	10.0	3.8	11.0	12.4	-1.5
40-44 years	10.3	8.2	2.1	8.3	10.2	-1.9
45-49 years	8.4	6.6	1.8	7.0	7.9	-1.0
50-54 years	7.2	5.5	1.7	6.8	6.2	0.5
55-59 years	7.4	4.7	2.7	7.0	5.3	1.7
60-64 years	7.6	4.6	3.0	7.4	5.4	2.0
65-69 years	7.1	4.9	2.2	6.5	5.4	1.1
70-74 years	4.6	4.9	-0.4	3.6	5.5	-1.8
75-79 years	3.3	4.8	-1.6	2.9	5.2	-2.2
80+ years	3.6	4.5	-0.9	3.0	5.1	-2.1
Education (end of period)						
University degree	30.5	25.6	4.9	21.2	26.3	-5.1
Some university	19.2	20.5	-1.3	13.9	21.9	-8
University	23.9	22.7	1.3	17.1	23.8	-6.7
Non-university certificate	20.3	19.7	0.5	15.1	20.7	-5.6
Some non-university	16.5	15.8	0.8	12.4	16.3	-3.9
Trade certificate	12.8	11.1	1.7	9.8	11.8	-2
Post-secondary	16.9	16.1	0.9	12.9	17	-4.1
High school certificate	13.6	13.4	0.1	10.4	13.4	-3.1
Grade 9 - 13 without certificate	10.9	9.6	1.3	8.8	9.7	-0.9
Grade 9 - 13	11.6	10.7	1	9.2	10.8	-1.5
Less than grade 9	5.3	4.6	0.7	4.5	5	-0.5
Labour Force Activity (end of period)						
Employed	13.9	13.9	0	10.5	14.3	-3.8
Unemployed	13.8	13.6	0.2	12.1	15.2	-3.1
Not in labour force	9.7	7.4	2.3	8.1	8.3	-0.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

Table D3: RST migration rates by selected characteristics, Canada, 1986 to 1996

Age (end of period)	1986 to 1991			1991 to 1996		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
15-19 years	7.8	11.9	-4.0	7.1	9.6	-2.5
20-24 years	13.7	32.1	-18.4	13.1	27.0	-13.9
25-29 years	22.9	20.7	2.2	23.8	17.8	6.0
30-34 years	18.5	13.8	4.6	18.5	12.0	6.5
35-39 years	13.8	11.3	2.4	13.3	9.4	3.9
40-44 years	10.6	9.7	0.9	9.8	7.7	2.1
45-49 years	9.1	8.2	0.9	8.7	6.8	1.9
50-54 years	9.2	6.6	2.7	8.9	5.3	3.6
55-59 years	9.5	5.3	4.1	9.9	4.6	5.3
60-64 years	10.0	5.3	4.7	9.5	4.4	5.1
65-69 years	7.8	5.7	2.1	7.2	4.7	2.5
70-74 years	4.7	5.8	-1.1	4.3	4.7	-0.4
75-79 years	3.6	5.7	-2.1	3.5	5.1	-1.7
80+ years	3.7	5.3	-1.6	3.6	4.7	-1.2
Education (end of period)						
University degree	24.5	24.2	0.3	24.1	18.6	5.6
Some university	15.5	21.3	-5.8	15.8	17.5	-1.7
University	19.5	22.6	-3.1	19.8	18	1.8
Non-university certificate	18.1	18.7	-0.7	15.2	12.5	2.7
Some non-university	15	15.9	-0.9	14.3	15	-0.7
Trade certificate	12.3	10.7	1.6	11	7.8	3.1
Post-secondary	15.5	15.8	-0.3	16.1	14.1	2
High school certificate	12.1	11.7	0.4	10.4	8.9	1.5
Grade 9 - 13 without certificate	10.3	9.2	1.1	9.3	7.5	1.7
Grade 9 - 13	10.9	10	0.9	9.6	8	1.6
Less than grade 9	5.2	4.9	0.2	4.7	4.1	0.5
Labour Force Activity (end of period)						
Employed	12.8	13.7	-0.9	12.5	11	1.5
Unemployed	14.2	14.9	-0.7	13.1	12.3	0.7
Not in labour force	9.9	8.4	1.6	9.3	7.5	1.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 - 1996

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